MARCHING AHEAD
1946
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LIFE PREMIUMS OVER Rs. 9,00,000
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INDIA OFFICE TO BE WOUND UP

Basis Of British Bill To Transfer Power

TWO DOMINION STATES IN DIVIDED INDIA

Lord Mountbatten Explains His Reasons For New Plan

The Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, broadcasting tonight, announced that H.M.G. had accepted his proposal that they should transfer power now to one or two Governments of British India, each having Dominion Status as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. This, he hoped, would be within the next few months.

As a result of these decisions the special function of the India Office would no longer have to be carried out and some other machinery would be set up to conduct future relations between H .M. G. and India. "I wish to emphasise that this legislation will not impose any restriction on the power of India as a whole, or of the tw. States if there is partition, to decide in the future their relationship with each other and to other member States of the British Commonwealth.

VICEROY'S BROADCAST

A statement will be read to you to-night giving the final decision of His Majesty's Government as to the method by which power will be transferred from British to Indian hands. But before this happens, I want to give a personal message to the people of India, as well as a short account of the discussions which I have held with the leaders of the political parties and which have led up to the advice I tendered to His Majesty's Government during my recent visit to London.

Since my arrival in India at the end of March I have spent almost every day in consultation with as many of the leaders and representatives of as many communities and interests as possible. I wish to say how grateful I am for all the information and helpful advice they have given me.

Nothing I have seen or heard in the past few weeks has shaken my firm opinion that with reasonable measure of goodwill between the communities a unified India would be by far the best solution of the problem.

UNITED INDIA

For more than a hundred years 400 millions of you have lived together and this country has been administered as a single entity. This has resulted in unified communications, defence, postal services and currency; an absence of tariffs and customs barriers; and the basis for an integrated political economy. My great hope was that communal differences would not destroy all this.

My first course, in all my discussions, was, therefore, to urge the political leaders to accept unreservedly the Cabinet Mission plan of 16th May 1946. In my opinion that plan provides the best arrangemennt that can be devised to meet the interests of all the communities of India. To my great regret it has been impossible to obtain agreement either on the Cabinet Mission plan, or on any other plan that would preserve the unity of India. But there can be no question of coercing any large areas in which one community has a majority, to live against their will under a Government in which another community has a majority. And the only alternative to coercion is partition.

CONGRESS CASE UNASSAILABLE

But when the Muslim League demanded the partition of India. Congress used the same arguments for demanding in that event the partition of certain Provinces. To my mind this argument is unassailable. In fact neither side proved willing to leave a substantial area in which their community have a majority under the Government of the other. I am, of course, just as much opposed to the partition of Provinces as I am to the partition of India herself and for the same basic reasons.

For just as I feel there is an Indian consciousness which should transcend communal differences so I feel there is a Punjabi and Bengali consciousness which has evoked a loyalty to their Province.

And so I felt it was essential that the people of India themselves should decide this question of partition.

NOTE OF EXPLANATION

The procedure for enabling them to decide for themselves whether they want the British to hand over power to one or two Governments is set out in the statement which will be read to you. But there are one or two points on which I shculd like to add a note of explanation.

It was necessary in order to ascertain the will of the people of the Punjab, Bengal and part of Assam to lay down boundaries between the Muslim majority areas and the remaining areas, but I want to make it clear that the ultimate boundaries will be settled by a boundary commission and will almost certainly not be identical with those which have been provisionally adopted.

We have given careful consideration to the position of the Sikhs. This valiant community forms about an eighth of the population of the Punjab, but they are so distributed that any partition of this Province will inevitably divide them. All of us who have the good of the Sikh community at heart are very sorry to think that the partition of the Punjab, which they themselves desire, cannot avoid splitting them to a greater or lesser extent. The exact degree of the split will be left to the Boundary Commission on which they will of course be represented.

CONDITION FOR SUCCESS

The whole plan may not be perfect; but like all plans, its success will depend on the spirit of goodwill with which it is carried out. I have always felt that once it was decided in what way to transfer power the transfer should take place at the earliest possible moment, but the dilemma was that if we waited until a constitutional set-up for all India was agreed, we should have to wait a long time, particularly if partition were decided on. Whereas if we handed over power before the Constituent Assemblies had finished their work we should leave the country without a

(Continued on Page 5)

TEXT OF NEW PLAN

Partition Before Power Transfer In India

The following is the text of the announcement made by the British Government on Tuesday detailing the procedural plan for the transfer of power to India:-

1. On February 20th 1947, H.M.G. announced their intention of transferring power in British India to Indian hands by June 1948. H.M.G. had hoped that it would be possible for the major parties to co-operate in the working-out of the Cabinet Mission's Plan of May 16th 1946, and evolve for India a constitution acceptabe to all concerned This hope has not been fulfilled.

2. The majority of the representatives of the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province, and the representatives of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg have already made progress in the task of evolving a new Constitution. On the other hand, the Muslim League Party, including in it a majority of the representatives of Bengal, the Punjab and Sind has also the representative British Baluchistan has decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly.

3. It has always been the desire of H.M.G. that power should be transferred in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people themselves. This task would have been greatly facilitated if there had been agreement among the Indian political parties. In the absence of such an agreement, the task of devising a method by which the wishes of the Indian people can be ascertained has deceloped on H.M.G. After full consultation with political leaders in India, H. M. G. have decided to adopt for this purpose the plan set out below. H.M.G. wish to make it clear that they have no intention of attempting to frame any ultimate Constitution for India; this is a matter for the Indians themselves. Nor is there anything in this plan to preclude negotiations between communities for an united India.

THE ISSUES TO BE DECIDED

4. It is not the intention of H. M. G. to interrupt the work of the existing Constituent Assembly. Now that provision is made for certain provinces specified below, H. M. G. trust that, as a consequence of this announcement the Muslim League representatives of those provinces a majority of whose representatives are already participating in it will now take their due share in its labours. At the same time, it is clear that any Constitution framed by this Assembly cannot apply to those parts of the country which are unwilling to accept it H. M. G. are satisfied that the procedure outlined below embodies the best practical method of ascertaining the wishes of the people of such areas on the issue whether their Constitution is to be framed:—

(a) in the existing Constituent Assembly; or

(b) in a new and separate Constituent Assembly consisting of the representatives of those areas which decide not to participate in the existing Constituent Assembly.

When this has been done, it will be possible to determine the authority or authorities to whom power should be transferred.

BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB

5. The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab (excluding the European members) will therefore each be asked to meet in two parts one representing the Muslim majority districts and the other the rest of the Province. For the purpose of determining the population of districts, the 1941 census figures will be taken as authoritative The Muslim majority districts in these Provinces are set out in the Appendix to this Announcement.

6. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If a simple majority of either party decides in favour of partition, division will take place and arrangements will be made accordingly.

7. Before the question as to the partition is decided, it is desirable that the representatives of each part should know in advance which Constituent Assembly the Province as a whole would join in the event of the two parts subsequently deciding to remain united. Therefore if any member of either Legislative Assembly so demands, there shall be held a meeting of all members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Europeans) at which a decision will be taken on the issue as to which Constituent Assembly the Province as a whole would join if it were decided by the two parts to remain united.

8. In the event of partition being decided upon, each part of the Legislative Assembly will, on behalf of the areas they represent, decide which of the alternatives in para. 4 above to adopt.

9. For the immediate purpose of deciding on the issue of Partition, the members of the Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab will sit in two parts according to Muslim majority districts (as laid down in the appendix) and non-Muslim majority districts. This is only a preliminary step of a purely temporary nature as it is evident that for the purposes of a final partition of these provinces a detailed investigation of boundry questions be needed; and, as soon as a decision involving partition has been taken for either province, a Boundary

(Continued On Page 4)

PROBLEM OF THE FAST BOWLER

Special Cricket Feature
—By BILL EDRICH—
See Page 6

British Move To Quit India This Year

TWO-FOLD PURPOSE OF NEW PLAN EXPLAINED

Premier's Statement In Commons: Churchill's Reaction

LONDON, June 3 (A.P.A.): Mr Attlee speaking in the House of Commons, said the new British plan, including the offer of temporary Dominion Status, had been favourably received "by leaders of India's principal parties."

Mr. Winston Churchill immediately threw the backing of the Conservative Opposition behind the principle of temporary Dominion Status for India whether as a united country or as a separate Pakistan and Hindustan—but reserved the right to oppose details of the plan.

PROSPECT OF ESCAPE FROM HIDEOUS CALAMITY

He said a "blood bath" for India "may stand very near" but said the partition offer "may offer to India some prospect of escape from one of the most hideous calamites that has ever ravaged the vast expanses of India."

Sole opposition to the new plan came from Communist M.P. William Gallacher who said he was "the more suspicious of the solution because Churchill who has a bad record in connection with India, gives it such support."

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Attlee who was received with cheers in a well-filled house, began: "The plan contained in the announcement I am about to make, including an offer of Dominion Status to one or two successor authorities, has been favourably received by all the three parties represented at the Conference held by the Viceroy with the Indian leaders during the past few days".

This statement was greeted with loud cheers which renewed when Mr. Attlee expressed the Government's gratitude and appreciation for the "great services" which the Viceroy had rendered.

Mr. Attlee continued: "The British Government wish to make it clear that they have no intention of attempting to frame the ultimate Constitution for India. This is a matter for Indians themselves. Nor is there anything in this plan to preclude negotiations between the communities for a United India".

CONSTITUTION-MAKING

The Prime Minister said it was not the intention of the British Government to interrupt the work of the existing Constituent Assembly. It was clear that any Constitution framed by this Assembly could not apply to those parts of the country unwilling to accept it. The British Government was satisfied that the procedure outlined below remedied the best practical method of ascertaining the wishes of the people of such areas on the issue whether their Constitution was to be framed in the existing Constituent Assembly or in a new and separate Constituent Assembly consisting of representatives of those areas which decided not to participate in the existing Constituent Assembly.

When that had been done it would be possible to determine the authority or authorities to whom power should be transferred.

THE PROCEDURE

Mr. Attlee said that the Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab (excluding European members) would, therefore, each be asked to meet in the parts, one representing the Moslem majority districts and the other, the rest of the Province.

The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately would be empowered to vote whether or not the province would be partitioned if a simple majority of either part decided in favour of partition, division would take place and arrangements would be made accordingly.

As soon as a decision involving partition had been taken for either province a Boundary Commission would be set up by the Governor-General, the membership and terms of reference of which would be settled in consultation with those concerned.

The Legislative Assembly of Sind (excluding European members) would at a special meeting decide whether their Constitution was to be framed under the existing Constituent Assembly or under the new Assembly.

FRONTIER PROVINCE

Referring to the North-West Frontier Province, Mr. Attlee said it was clear in view of its geographical situation and other considerations that if the whole or any part of the Punjab decided not to join the existing Constituent Assembly it would be necessary to give the North-West Frontier an opportunity to reconsider its position.

Accordingly, in such an event, a referendum would be made to the electors of the present Legislative Assembly in the North-West Frontier Province to choose whether their Constitution was to be under the new existing or under the new Constituent Assembly.

In view of its geographical situation, British Baluchistan would also be given an opportunity to reconsider its position and choose which of the alternatives with regard to the Constituent Assembly it would adopt.

PLAN FOR REFERENDUM

If it was decided that Bengal should be partitioned, a referendum would be held in the predominantly Muslim district of Sylhet to decide whether it should continue to form part of Assam provinbe or be amalgamated with the new province of Eastern Bengal if that province agreed. If the referendum resulted in favour of amalgamation with Eastern Bengal, a Boundary Commission would be appointed.

The rest of Assam Province would in any case continue to participate in the proceedings of the existing Constituent Assembly.

If it was decided that Bengal and the Punjab should be partitioned, it would be necessary to hold fresh elections. Similar elections would be necessary for Sylhet if it was decided that this district should form part of East Bengal.

Negotiations would have to be initiated

(Continued on page 5)

WITH NO JOY I COMMEND THESE PROPOSALS —Jawahar

NEW DELHI, June 3 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his broadcast said: "We have decided to accept these (H.M.G.'s) proposals and recommended to our larger committees that they do likewise."

He added, "It is with no joy in my heart that I commend these proposals to you though I have no doubt in my mind that this is the right course."

TEXT OF BROADCAST

Following is the text of the broadcast:—

"Nearly nine months ago, soon after my assumption of office, I spoke to you from this place. I told you then that we were on the march and the goal had still to be reached. There were many difficulties and obstacles on the way and our journey's end might not be near, for that end was not the assumption of office in the Government of India but the achievement of the full independence of India and the establishment of a cooperative Commonwealth in which all will be equal sharers in opportunity and in all things that give meaning and value to life.

NINE MONTHS OF TRAVAIL

"Nine months have passed, months of sore trial and difficulty, of anxiety and sometimes even of heart-break, yet looking back at this period with its suffering and sorrow for our people there is much on the credit side also, for India has advanced nationally and internationally and is respected to-day in the Councils of the world.

"In the domestic sphere, something substantial has been achieved though the burden on the common man still continues to be terribly heavy and millions lack food and cloth and other necessaries of life. Many vast schemes of development are nearly ready and yet it is true that most of our dreams about the brave things we were going to accomplish have still to be realised.

SYMPATHY FOR RIOT VICTIMS

"You know well the difficulties which the country had to face, economic, political and communal. These months have been full of tragedy for millions and the burden on those who had the governance of the country in their hands has been great indeed.

My mind is heavy with the thought of the sufferings of our people in the areas or disturbance—the thousands who are dead and those, especially our womenfolk, who have suffered agony worse than death. To their families and to innumerable people who have been uprooted from their homes and rendered destitute. I offer my deep sympathy and assurance that we shall do all in our power to bring relief. We must see to it that such tragedies do not happen again.

At no time have we lost faith in the great destiny of India which takes shape even though with travail and suffering. My great regret has been that during this period, owing to excess of work, I have been unable to visit the numerous towns and villages of India as I used to do, to meet my people and to learn about their troubles at first hand.

BIG ADVANCE TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

"Today am speaking to you on another historic occasion when a vital change affecting the future of India is proposed. You have just heard an announcement on behalf of the British Government. This announcement lays down a procedure for self-determination n ciertain areas of India. It envisages o the one had the possibility of these areas seceding from India, on the other it promises a big advance towards complete independence.

Such a big change must have the full concurrence of the people before effect can be given to it, for it must always be remembered that the future of India can only be decided by the people of India and not by any outside authority. However friendly.

"These proposals will be placed soon before representative assemblies of the people for consideration. But meanwhile the sands of time run out and decisions cannot await the normal course of events. So while we must necessarily abide by what the people finally decide, we had to come to certain decisions ourselves and to recommend them to the people for acceptance.

We have, therefore, decided to accept these proposals and to recommend to our larger committees that they do likewise.

Baldev Singh's Hopes

NEW DELHI, June 3.

Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member and Sikh leader, said, "today we enter the heritage that was ours—the heritage of freedom we have claimed as our birthright."

It would be untrue if, he said, we were altogether happy. Our common quest for freedom need never have divided and torn us asunder. But this had actually taken place.

"The plan that has now been announced,' he said "steers a course obviously above the conflicting claims It is not a compromise. I prefer to call it a settlement. It does not please everbody, not the Sikh community anyway, but it is certainly something worthwhile Let us take it as that.

"I believe with all my heart", Sardar Baldev Singh said "that the divisions that tend to keep us apart now will not last long. I believe also that even though we should choose to remain apart at present we have so much in common—economically, geographically and even spiritually—that the very blueprint of our plan, so soon as we view it with care, will bind us together."

The Defence Member said that during the last few weeks large contingents of armed troops had been deployed in various parts of the country to aid the civil Government. These troops consisted of trusted men. They will give succour to those in need and act also as stern keepers of peace in troubled areas. I want

(Continuer On Page 4)

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER
New York, June 3.

Previous Closing	....	30.00
Today's Opening	....	29.99
Difference	....	—01
Today's Closing	....	30.14
Difference	....	+14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, June 3.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices.

Anaconda Copper Mining 34-3/4
General Motors 54-3/4
United States Steel Common 64-7/8
United States Steel Preference 142.

LEAGUE CIRCLES IN DELHI HOPEFUL, SAYS JINNAH

NEW DELHI, June 3 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, said in his broadcast that the final decision on H.M.G.'s plan could onnly be taken by the League Council which was meeting on June 9, but so far as he could gather "on the whole the reaction in Muslim League circles in Delhi has been hopeful."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is full text of Mr. Jinnha's broadcast:—

I am glad that I am afforded an opportunity to speak to you directly through this radio from Delhi. It is the first time I believe that a non-official has been afforded an opportunity to address people through the medium of this powerful instrument direct to the people on political matters." It augurs well and I hope that in the future I shall have greater facilities to enable me to voice my views and opinions which will reach directly to you, life-warm rather than in the cold print of the newspapers.

WE HAVE TO TAKE MOMENTOUS DECISIONS

The statement of His Majetay's Government embodying the plan for the transfer of power to the people of India has already been broadcast and will be released to the Press to be published in India and abroad tomorrow morning. It gives the outlines of the plan for us to give it our most earnest consideration. We must remember that we have to take momentous decisions and handle grave issues facing us in the solution of the complex political problem of this great sub-continent inhabited by 400 million people. The world has no parallel for the most onerous and difficult task which we have to perform.

APPEAL FOR PEACE & ORDER

Grave responsibility lies particularly on the shoulders of Indian leaders. Therefore, we must galvanize and concentrate all our energy to see that the transfer of power is effected in a peaceful and orderly manner. I most earnestly appeal to every community and particularly to Muslim India to maintain peace and order. We must examine the plan, its letter and spirit and come to our conclusions and take our decisions. I pray to God that at this critical moment He may guide us and enable us to discharge our responsibilities in a wise and statesmanlike manner having regard to the sum-total of the plan as a whole.

It is clear that the plan does not meet in some important respects our point in view; and we cannot say or feel that we are satisfied or that we agree with some of the matters dealt with by the plan. It is for us now to consider whether the plan as presented to us by His Majesty's Government should be accepted by us as a compromise or a settlement. On this point I do not wish to prejudge the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which has been summoned to meet on Monday, the 9th of June; and the final decision can only be taken by the Council according to our constitution. precedents and practice. But, so far as I have been able to gather on the whole, the reaction in the Muslim League circles in Delhi has been hopeful. Of course the plan has got to be very carefully examined in its 'pros and cons' before the final decision can be taken.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY

I must say that I feel that the Viceroy has battled against various forces bravely and the impression that he has left on my mind is that he was actuated by a high sense of fairness and impartiality and it is up to us now to make his task less difficult and help him as far as it lies in our power in order that he may fulfil his mission of transfer of power to the people of India in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Now that the plan that has been broadcast already makes it clear in paragraph 11 that a referendum will be made to the electorates of the present Legislative Assembly in the North-West Frontier Province who will choose which of the two alternatives in Paragraph 4 they wish

(Continued On Page 5)

STOP PRESS

ARAB BOYCOTT OF PALESTINE INQUIRY

CAIRO, June 3 (APA). Emil Bey Ghoury, a member of the Palestine Arab Executive Committee, who is just back from the United Nation Special Session on Palestine, told the Associated Press of America that the Palestine Executive Committee will ask the Arab League to boycott the Special Palestine Inquiry Commission

The main reason for non-co-operation with the Commission was that the inquiry into Palestine had reached saturation point as "eight-men Commissions have already investigated the problem."

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill a post of Superintendent, Nursing Services, Bengal. The post is sanctioned for a period of two years. Pay Rs. 600-900. In the case of a highly qualified candidate an initial pay at a rate higher than the minimum may be granted. Besides pay the Officer will draw the following allowances: (a) Diet allowance in lieu of dearness allowance Rs. 150/- per month. (b) House rent allowance Rs. 100/- per month and (c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 35/- per month. Diet allowance will be admissible as long as the dearness allowance to other Government servants is admissible. No age limit has been prescribed but the retiring age is 55 years. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must have a senior certificate of nursing and a senior certificate for Midwifery; must have long experience in nursing administration, must have been a Matron of a large Hospital. Full details and application form may be obtained from the Office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. Candidates, who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, under the head XXXVI—Misc. 25th June, 1947.

3328

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE AT AUCTIONEERS' ROOM AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL MACHINERY OF SAW MILL AND GOODWILL OF MESSRS. JAGDISH & CO., AT ASSANGAON OPPOSITE STATION, FOURTH STATION FROM KALYAN TO NASIK, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court, Suit No. 751 of 1946 (Sufaly Bhaijibhai v/s Devshanker J. Dave and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Judge's order dated 28th February, 1947, made in said Suit, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

All Machinery of Saw Mill of Messrs Jagdish & Co., at Assangaon, opposite Assangaon Station, Fourth Station from Kalyan to Nasik (G.I.P. Rly.) including heavy type Tengiji's make secondhand semi-diesel oil engine single fly wheel dia. 6'x1' and all mounted on the foundation 50 H.P., Connecting Rod, Tools, Dentez Motor cold starter engine 10 H.P., Counter Band Saw Machine, Table Circular Saw complete, Emery Grinding Machine, Donkey Pump, Pulleys, Wheels, Saw Blades, Wright lifting Jack, Crude oil, Cement, Lubricating oil, Water pump, chairs, tables, cots, blower, wooden beams, wooden logs, Iron patties, Tarpaulins, etc., with Goodwill.

Said Saw Mill will be on view from 5-6-47.

Terms: 25 per cent Cash Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF RAYON BOMB PARACHUTES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Bansidhar Gopaldas & Co., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

On account and at risk of Messrs. Ferumal Deumal, the defaulting purchasers.

About 5,000 Nos. Rayon Bomb Parachutes, white American, Cords and with Steel container.

On account and at risk of Messrs. Ramkishindas Kanaiyalal, the defaulting purchasers.

About 2,500 Nos. Rayon Bombay Parachutes, white American, Cords, and with container.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 150 Drums Colour Elephant Brand, dif. kind, on Friday, 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from Party Concerned.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
OFFICE OF THE A.D.L.H.D.
BOMBAY S.Q.B. AREA.

By order of the above Office Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction Military Structures on FRIDAY, 6th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at 'H' Warehouse, Modi Bunder, Victoria Dock, near Carnac Bunder.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit, Security deposit of Rs. 750 and delivery on 30-6-47.

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To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral-Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money wanted for Astrological Work, postage etc., but send about 6 Annas (Stamps) for stationery, testimonials and other interesting literature. Tabore believes in fair dealings and all work for which he receives any payment is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or full money refunded. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statement about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No Personal interviews all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE (Dept. 312-A), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

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Sarkar Warns Britain

No Scaling Down Of Sterling Balances

MADRAS, June 2 (A. P.I.): "It must be stated clearly and unequivocally that India will not and cannot agree to any scaling down of her sterling balances" said Mr. N. R. Sarkar, former member Viceroy's Executive Council in an interview to Associated Press of India today on the negotiations that are shortly to be conducted in London regarding India's sterling balances. He added any scaling down would be in flagrant contradiction of the assurance given by Lord Keynes at Bretton woods to Indian delegates that sterling debts due to India would be repaid as honourably as money was given generously. To go back on this assurance now would amount to a breach of trust and have far-reaching repercussions on the future of Indo-British relations.

Asked whether there was any valid ground for the view that sterling balances accumulated in India's favour during the war because she did not bear full share of the defence cost Mr. Sarkar said 'facts belie this claim. The allocation of war expenditure between England and India was governed by what is called the war financial settlement which, being a setlement between a free country and a subject nation, allowed as is only natural, wide lattitude to the former in settling terms. Under it, India was made to contribute funds for the local defence of India and equally with England for a series of measures known as joint war measures.

JOINT WAR MEASURES

"All the joint war measures were not clearly envisaged in the terms of the settlement and were in practice very generously interpreted not in favour of India but of England and imposed a crushing burden on India by opening the door for an unknown and unlimited liability. It is now too late in the day to suggest that India escaped too lightly under the war financial settlement and did not bear the full share of the defence cost. On the contrary, in addition to fully bearing the defence burden, India, which was a base in the Japanese war had to make numerous indirect and intangible sacrifices not strictly measurable in monetary terms."

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BENGALIS WILL BE UNITED AGAIN

Dr. Roy's Message Before Going Abroad

KARACHI, June 2 (API): Dr. B. C. Roy who is proceeding to the U. K. and the U.S.A., arrived in Karachi from New Delhi to-day, and will leave for London to-morrow. Dr. Roy is the Chairman of Indian Students' Overseas Scholarship Committee and the Military Medical Service Integration Committee and will be away for about six weeks during which period he will study problems relating to his work abroad.

In an interview Dr. Roy, who is a prominent Congress leader, referred to the present situation in the country and said: "There is no doubt whatsoever that nobody desires India to be divided. Every one is anxious to have a strong united powerful India considered from the world viewpoint. Therefore, I have a feeling—and I claim to know Bengal to a certain extent—that the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal would come together again after they have developed in their own way.

For a certain number of years, but during this internal each community should be allowed to have self-reliance, self-fulfilment and self-defence.

Referring to the efforts made by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Premier, for a sovereign state of free and independent Bengal, Dr. Roy stated that obviously, he had not the backing of the Muslim League organisation. The Muslim League in Bengal had turned the plan down and there was never any hope of its finding favour with the All-India Muslim League.

Savarkar Wants Separate Hindu Sindh

KARACHI, June 3. (U. P. I.): Mr. V. D. Savarkar has tendered the following advice to Sind Hindus in the course of a telegram: "Press on with all possible speed and efficiency the demand for the separation of Hindu majority districts in Sind with a view to joining the Hindustan Union, Pakistan or no Pakistan. Hindu majority districts must be separate in the interests of Akhand Hindustan itself." Mr. Savarkar was informed that in ten districts out of eleven, the Muslims were in a majority. Tharparkar District where Hindus were in a majority was not worth agitating for because most of it was swallowed by the Rajputana desert.

TIWARI'S DETENTION HELD ILLEGAL

PATNA, June 3, (U. P. I.): The Vacation Bench of the Patna High Court, Mr. Justice Shearer and Mr. Justice Ray, passed orders yesterday that Bhubaneshwar Tewari and 2 other constables attached to the Arrah Police be released forthwith.

The petitioners were detained for having participated in the last police strike that took place in some districts of Bihar. Their Lordships held the detention to be illegal and unjustified.

SEVEN CONVICTED IN MADURA

MADURA, June 2 (API): Seven persons, including three who are accused in the Madura Communist Conspiracy Case, have been sentenced by the City Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 450 each in default to further eight months' rigorous imprisonment for being members of an unlawful assembly and for indulging in stone throwing on June 21st last year when hartal was observed in the city to protest against the arrest in Kashmir of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

It was alleged that Sir James Doak, Managing Director of the Madura Mills, was hit and his car was damaged by stones thrown by the accused while he was returning from the mills on that day.

Economic Rehabilitation Of Germany

BERLIN, June 2 (Reuter): From June 10, 40,000,000 Germans, through popularly elected representatives, will assume final share in the responsibility for economic rehabilitation of the two major western occupation zones.

The text of the Anglo-American agreement for the creation of an economic council issued to-day shows that German representatives—about 54 in all, chosen by the Provincial Governments on a proportional basis—will now be able to issue orders through the new council. The individual states, now operating more or less independently of each other as they please, will in future have to comply with these orders.

A German Executive Committee with German Executive Directors in each department is charged with seeing that these directives are carried out. Imprisonment up to five years and fines up to 100,000 marks are the main penalties for Germans who refuse to obey the directives.

The new council and its subordinate agencies all come within the supervision of British and American military governments at varying levels, but for the first time Germans themselves may have a big voice in the economic planning of their own industries so far as the western zones are concerned.

Palestine Commission

Sweden's Chief Justice Emil Sandstroem As Chairman

LAKE SUCCESS (NEW YORK), June 2 (UPA).—With Sweden's Chief Justice Emil Sandstroem as Chairman, the United Nations Palestine Commission got down to real business for the first time since it was established and immediately decided to postpone a decision on inspecting European displaced persons' camps until it reaches Palestine.

Sandstroem was elected seven to three, by a secret ballot, over Guatemala's Jorge Garcia Granados. The nomination of Granados came as a surprise.

The chairmanship of the Commission had been universally conceded to Sandstroem before the Commission met, due to his background as a jurist and position as undeniable neutral in the Palestine question.

However, when China's Victor Hoo, serving as the Chairman protem, called for nominations, Roberto Pontains, sitting in place of his country's chief delegate, nominated Granados. It was immediately seconded by Yugoslavia's Jose Brilej who pointed out that from both political and geographical standpoints, Granados was absolutely impartial.

Hoo was about to close the nominations when Canada's S.C. Rand, himself a Canadian Supreme Court Justice, arose to nominate Sandstroem. Iran's Entezam seconded the nomination, describing Sandstroem as "more neutral than any of us here."

When the secret ballot was taken, it was found that Sandstroem received seven votes and Granados three. The 11th ballot was cast for Entezam, who was not even nominated.

Sandstroem, shortly after taking the chair, made a brief statement: "The Committee faces a difficult task, but with the aid of my colleagues, I hope we will be able to bring about a workable solution. I am surprised at my appointment and naturally elated to receive it."

In addition to deciding not to determine until later, whether it will visit Europe, the Commission announced that it would not be able to conduct public hearings for the 15 organizations and individuals seeking audiences before the Commission leaves on Friday of this week. The applicants are being asked to submit their statements in writing, outlining their views.

ARAB OFFICE NOT REQUESTED TO APPEAR BEFORE U.N.O.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPA).—Musa El Alami, Director-General of the world-wide Arab Offices, told the press today that the Arab Office never asked to appear before the United Nations at the Special Session on Palestine.

Alami said: "The Arab Office considered that to have appeared before the United Nations on a footing of equality with the Jewish Agency would not only have been inconsistent with its own status, but would also have been a reversal of the stand hitherto always taken by the Arabs, that the Zionist aggressors cannot be put on the same level as the Arabs who are the rightful inhabitants and owners of Palestine."

Secondly, he said, that the Arab Office never has requested representation before the United Nations Commission of Inquiry. He said that such rumours "can only emanate from Zionist and other interested parties who wish to create an atmosphere of suspicion and discard among the Arab peoples. The Arab Office never claimed to make policy or speak for the Arab League, Arab governments, or any Arab political organization. The Arab Office will continue to be guided by the wishes and interests of the Arab peoples, he added.

Other Arab officials here, said that they were delighted to learn that Abd El Krim escaped from the ship in the Suez and had taken refuge in Cairo.

They said that Egypt is consistently proving itself a champion of the Arab world and that this is merely another manifestation of that. They called attention to Egypt's sentiments as evidenced by the sanctuary given to Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and other Arab leaders who are wanted by various governments for activities which are considered subversive.

Meanwhile, State Department officials pointed out that the Moroccan Nationalist leader Allar departed Paris en route to Cairo. They said that the French press described the flight as an escape, but the French authorities denied he had been under surveillance. Authoritative sources said that the three great advocates of North African independence might consult on joint measures, but they doubted if the native populations of North Africa were, as yet, sufficiently unified to join in a common cause.

CHINESE REDS ASKED TO RESUME PEACE TALKS

NANKING, June 2 (Reuter). A proposal for peace with the Chinese Communists was today adopted by the People's Political Council, the highest representative body of the Chinese people.

Government was urged to reiterate its sincere intention to solve the Chinese Communist problem by political means.

The Council asked the Communists to send delegates to Nanking immediately to resume peace talks and urged them to relinquish their previous conditions for re-opening of negotiations.

Communists conditions for peace included restoration of troop positions to those in force on Jan. 10, 1946 and calling of a new Constitutional assembly.

Government has already called on Communists to lay down arms and to give up attempts to seize power by force.

The Governor of Bombay has directed that Bombay Money-lenders Act 1946 (Bom. XXXI of 1947) shall apply to the partially excluded areas in the Province of Bombay.

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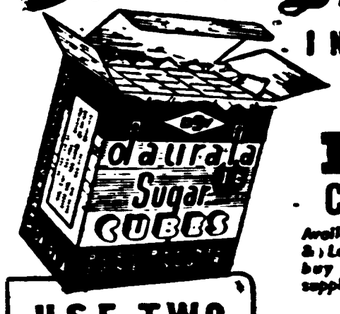

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Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Standing Committee meeting at 3-30 p. m. (B.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Notes on Bhagavad-Gita will be taken up for study at 6-15 today at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

B.P.C.C MEETING: A Special Meeting at 6-30 p.m. today at the Congress House. Immediately after the business of the Special Meeting is over an urgent Meeting will be held in the same place.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS: A press demonstration will be held by Commercial Broadcasts, Ltd., in the boardroom of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Dalal Street, Fort, at 3 p. m. on Saturday, June 7.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 10 Walkeshwar Mahalaxmi will meet near Kemp Corner at 8-30 a. m. (S. T.) on Friday June 6 to go round the Ward. The residents of the Ward who have any difficulties to bring to light are invited to be present at the appointed place & time.

AFRICA & OVERSEAS MERCHANTS CHAMBER: Annual General Meeting today at 5 p. m. in the Chamber's Office.

MISS SETHNA'S LECTURE: To-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road at Mazdaznan. Miss Freany Sethna will deliver a public lecture on "Education and Culture."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION. (Jewish Centre.): "A class in" Home Nursing for males and Females will be held on every Sunday from 8th. June from 2-30 p. m. to 4 p. m. in the premises of the Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School Opp. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla The course consists of a series of about 12 interesting lectures. No. Fees are charged

A class in "First Aid to the Injured" will also be held from the same date in the above School premises from 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. There will be a series of about 12 lectures. No Fees are charged.

WORKING CLASS LIVING INDEX During April 1947, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 270, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by one point to 329.

Kalbadevi Shooting Case Proceedings Continue

Orderly Officer Of Eastern Command Signal Corps Gives Evidence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Evidence was adduced today in the Kalbadevi Shooting Case which is proceeding before Justice Weston in the Special Court in the Bombay High Court.

Captain S. Tandon, Orderly Officer of the Eastern Command Signal Corps at Tolygung, Calcutta, deposed that on the night of September 8 he was on duty and in charge of the same unit to which the accused belonged. He admitted that he knew the accused.

At about 11-30 p.m., said the Captain, he went to inspect the guard of the armoury and found the first accused on sentry duty. After about an hour and a half one Kabulsingh came to his room to inform him that the sentry had deserted his post and had driven away in a truck belonging to the unit. It was also reported to him that the armoury was broken open. He immediately went to inspect the armoury, and found that the lock was intact, but that the hinges were broken. On an approximate check he found that two sten guns and two pistols were missing. Next day a complete check was made which revealed that more than two thousand rounds of ammunition were missing.

The Captain was shown two pistols which, from their numbers he identified as those belonging to the armoury.

The officer further revealed that the truck in which the accused had decamped was returned to them by the Military Police a month after the incident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Somji the witness admitted that the uniform of the first accused on the night of September was of a green colour. He further stated that he did not remember having seen the second accused on that night.

In reply to a further question the witness said that the main work of both the accused was to operate teleprinters. On the night in question the first accused was on extra duty as a sentry as required by the rules of the unit.

Witness further admitted that he had not inspected the doors of the armoury during the preceding three or four days.

URMILA DEVI ON HER ADVENTURES WITH MALKANI

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The court room of Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court was packed to capacity this afternoon when the adjourned case in which Mr. L. V. Malkani, a city businessman is charged with committing adultery with Mona Talwar alias Urmila Devi a film star and wife of Lt. Colonel M. K. Shariff of the Indian Army, came up for further hearing.

Urmila Devi continuing her evidence further from where she had left on the previous hearing gave an account of her adventures with Malkani. She stated that as she was about to go to Bellary she received a trunk call from her husband Lt. Colonel Shariff stating that he was going to a camp for 25 days and that the witness should not go to Bellary. The witness informed about the postponement of her departure to Mr. Malkani on the telephone and Mr. Malkani in reply alleged to have stated "That's very good."

Urmila Devi continuing said that their friendship grew more and more and she used to go out with Mr. Malkani for pictures and drives at Juhu.

The witness thereafter narrated an 'incident' in Mr. Malkani's car near Rocky Hill in a lonely place. This was the first time she stated from where on their relations as 'wife and husband' went on further. For this purpose they engaged a number of times a shack at Juhu too.

Mr. Malkani then took the witness to Kashmir twice where she was introduced as 'Mrs. Malkani.'

Urmila Devi continued that on returning from Kashmir she signed a contract with Unity Production of Calcutta for playing a part in a picture.

She narrated how one day her husband suddenly came to Calcutta and on seeing him from the window of her flat she and Malkani ran away from there and stayed in a Hotel as 'Mr. Malkani and Mrs. Miram.'

The case was adjourned to Thursday.

FILM PROPRIETOR DENIES ALLEGATIONS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Pranial Bhagwandas Zaveri, Proprietor and Director of "Kirti Pictures" who has been accused by Shanta Devi, a film actress for alleged outrage of her modesty, made a written statement to Mr. H. A. Ellias, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Court this afternoon.

In the statement the accused denied having even met Shanta Devi on May 6th, the day of the alleged incident, and said that he was in his office on that day up to 4-30 p.m. and therefore could not have bitten her on the cheeks in his flat.

"The complainant" he continued "was taken up as an extra by my pictures on a monthly salary of Rs. 150." He said that the complainant who was in a dancing group was given notice along with others, since their services were no longer required by the company, and on learning of this the complainant behaved insolently and uttered threats. "I submit that the case against me is entirely false and engineered by complainant and her so-called husband with a view to blackmail me."

Dr. Laxminarayan Tandon, a defence witness, and Production Manager of "Kirti Pictures" said that the complainant had come to him for payment of her dues on the 29th April, but when he told her that he could not pay her in advance without the permission of the accused who was in Ceylon at the time, she flew into a rage, and left the office in "a challenging mood."

The second defence witness, Kadherbhai Hussanbhai, said that he had gone to the office of the accused on the day in question to collect bills and since he had to wait there from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. he could say that the accused had not gone out of his office during the time.

Abdul Dawood Karim, a petition writer, and Trimbuk Motiram, a servant of the accused, all defence witnesses were also examined.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Mr. C. D. Vyas with Mr. M. S. Vyas represented the accused while Mr. K. S. Narvalkar appeared on behalf of the Crown.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
WEDNESDAY, June 4.
244 metres (1,231 kcs) 7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 L K Kunte (Clarionet) 8.45 Suman Banawalikar 9.0 N S Patankar 12.0 p.m. Rang Tarang 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News in Gujarati 12.56 Variety 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 2.30 Close down. 4.20 Kamalabai Barodekar 4.45 Master Iqbal 5.0 A L Kalbag (Flute) 5.15 B P Bhatt (Sitar) 5.45 Topic of the Day 5.55 Local 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Master Iqbal 6.30 B P Bhatt 7.0 Suman Banawalikar 7.15 A L Kalbag (Flute) 7.30 Talim Yun Phailto Hai 7.45 Thumri and Dadra 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Wavita Vachan 8.45 Kale Manjar 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 The People of India 10.0 Kamalabai Barodekar 10.30 N S Patankar.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THURSDAY MORNING: Thunderstorm rain will occur locally in the South Konkanpatti and at a few stations in Mawal, the Deccan and the Bombay Karnatak. Isolated thunderstorms are also possible in the Hyderabad Karnatak. Days will be less hot in Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS Rainfall will increase in the South Konkanpatti.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 3 (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from June 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. to-day.

Anmedabad 102 83 0 0 0 Ajmer 102 84 0 0 0 Allahabad 109 89 0 0.1 0 Amraoti 106 83 0 0 minus 0.3 Aurangabad 102 75 0 0 minus 0.3 Bangalore 86 71 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Baroda 99 82 0 0— Belgaum 88 70 0 0 minus 0.6 Benares 108 87 0 0 0 Bhopal 100 81 0 0 minus 0.2 Bhuj 96 82 0 0 0 BOMBAY 93 83 0 0 minus 0.7 Calcutta 99 81 0 0 minus 0.7 Cawnpore 105 83 0.1 0.3 plus 0.2 Cochin 81 76 0.3 1.2 minus 1.1 Cocanada 108 85 0 0 minus 0.2 Coimbatore 107 3 0 0 0.4 plus 0.3 Colombo 85 76 0.3 3.5 plus 2.3 Cuttack 112 83 0 0 0 minus 0.5 Cuddapah 108 87 0 0 minus 0.3 Darjiling 66 55 0.1 0.3 minus 0.7 Delhi 109 84 0 0 minus 0.1 Gwalior 113 84 0 0.1 7 Hyderabad (Dn) 104 83 0 0 minus 0.3 Hyderabad (Sd) 105 82 0 0 0 Indore 97 78 0 0 minus 0.2 Jaipur 105 83 0 0 0 Jacobabad 112 84 0 0 0 Jamshedpur 113.. 112 84 0 0+ Karachi 91 83 0 0 0 Lahore 114 87 0 0 0 Lucknow 112 81 0 0 0 Ludhiana 114 88 0 0 minus 0 1 Madras 103 86 0 0 0 minus 0.2 Mahableshwar 78 63 T 0 minus 0.3 Mangalore 87 77 0 0.1 minus 2.3 Mysore 87 71 0 0 0 minus 0.4 Patna 102 79 0 0 minus 0.1 Peshawar 111 81 0 0 0 Poona 95 75 0 0 minus 0.4 Rajkot 102 81 0 0 0 Ranchi 105 78 0 0 minus 0.3 Rawalpindi 115 81 0 0 minus 0.1 Surat 93 83 0 0 0 minus 0.1

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Imperialism has no place in my scheme of life. The law of a patriot is not different from that of the patriarch. There is no conflict between private and political law.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE DIE IS CAST

The die has been cast. Let us all Indians, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others, pray that it has been cast for the ultimate good of all of us and let us henceforth bend all our efforts to see that peace prevails in all parts of the country and that its people, though living under different flags and Governments, prosper and continue to co-operate with one another for promoting their common welfare and progress. For more than a year the country has been the victim of a horrible nightmare. Thousands of lives have been lost, thousands more have been crippled for life and thousands have left their hearths and homes. Millions have been in constant danger to their lives. A sad mental change has come over many more millions, creating in them distrust, fear and even hatred of their own fellow-countrymen. The loss of property has been immense. But that loss can be replaced. Irreparable, however, for several generations, seems to be the damage done by the fratricidal war to the hearts and minds of the people who have lived together for eleven centuries. And the tragic irony is that all this has happened because within a year we shall all be as free as are the British in their own country and become masters in our own house. Yes, we shall soon be masters in our house, but that house itself will be a divided one.

We have no illusions about the solution that the British Government, as a result of the Viceroy's visit to England, has offered for the problem that has been facing us. It is true it gives us freedom to shape our destiny as we will. But, along with our freedom, we have also to mourn the shattering of the dream of an united, great and prosperous India playing a glorious role in the comity of nations. For the freedom of an united India we have struggled together, sacrificed together and suffered together. Comrades, who have fought shoulder to shoulder for such freedom, will now find themselves separated, against their will, as members of two different and independent States. The Indian National Congress, which alone has, after a memorable struggle of over fifty years, succeeded in delivering the country from foreign bondage, may, also, find many of its brave fighters unable, against their own will, to continue to serve it as heretofore because they will be subjects of another State. Because we could not reconcile Mr. Jinnah's demand for Pakistan with the Congress ideal of an united India, the Cabinet Mission last year formulated a plan that, in the circumstances, was the best compromise between the two opposing views, its greatest merit being that it maintained the political unity and integrity of the country. Why is it that such an excellent scheme has been scrapped by its own authors in favour of one which divides the country into fragments? For this unfortunate decision the main responsibility must lie on the shoulders of Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League. For nearly seven years they have carried on a compaign for the partition of the country in a manner which has so bewitched a large majority of Muslims as to make them oblivious of the dangers and follies of Pakistan and to provoke the bitterness and counter-communalism of an increasing number of their Hindu fellow-countrymen. For the first time during this period Mr. Jinnah and the League came to a right decision on the country's future when, last year, they readily accepted the Cabinet Mission plan. But very soon they resiled from that position without justifiable grounds. It is true they urged that the Congress had not accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan unreservedly. Even if this plea was tenable, the Congress gave them several opportunities of retracing their steps. When in December last the British Cabinet published its interpretation on the question of grouping, the Congress readily accepted that interpretation and, after the February declaration of the British Government's intention to quit India, the Congress also lost no time in inviting the League and its leader to a heart to heart discussion on the manner in which that intention could be carried out to the satisfaction of all parties in the country. Mr. Jinnah and the League failed to give a ready response to this invitation, as they should have done, with the result that the Muslims as well as the rest of the country lost the last chance of retrieving an unfortunate situation and bringing about a satisfactory and honourable settlement on the basis of an united India. Though Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League are chiefly responsible for preventing settlement of the constitutional question on the basis of unity of India, the happenings of the last year convey a lesson to all other parties as well. As Sardar Baldev Singh, the spokesman of the Sikhs, said in his broadcast last evening, all had their faults and they must own them. In fact, the history of the immediate-past calls for a searching of hearts on all sides so that in the immediate present and in the future we may guard against similar mistakes being committed again and missing the opportunity when it comes again, of regaining the lost political unity of India.

Neither the Viceroy's broadcast nor the announcement by the British Government gives any indication that sufficiently vigorous efforts were made on their part to secure the implementation of the Cabinet Mission's Plan in letter and spirit though the British Government says that there is nothing in its plan to preclude negotiation between communities for an united India. All that we are told by the Viceroy is that his first course, in all his discussions with party spokesmen, was to urge them to accept unreservedly the Cabinet Mission plan which, in his opinion, provides the best arrangement that can be devised to meet the interests of all the communities of India and that to his great regret it has been impossible to obtain agreement either on that plan or any other that would preserve the unity of India. And, he adds, as "there can be no question of coercing any large areas in which one community has a majority, to live against their will under a Government in which another community has a majority", the only alternative to coercion is partition." Partition having been thus regarded as a painful but inescapable necessity, the questions that remained to be decided were, first, which parts of India were to be separated from it and how the wishes of inhabitants of those areas were to be ascertained. On these two questions the solutions offered by the British Government, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, are, on the whole, both just and equitable. And what is the most welcome feature of the plan, which the British Government has devised to transfer power to Indian hands on the basis of partition, is that it has been formulated "after full consultation with political leaders in India" and, as the broadcasts last evening by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and Sardar Baldev Singh show, it has been accepted by them. And this, in fact, we must frankly say, is its only merit. For the first time in recent years there has been an agreement between the Congress and the League on the content of independence and how it may be translated into concrete reality. Mr. Jinnah and the League had demanded the separation of the entire provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, Assam as well as of Sind, Baluchistan and N. W. Frontier Province from the rest of India. They have now to be content with Baluchistan and Sind provided their representatives agree to such separation. So far as the Punjab and Bengal are concerned, they will only have the Muslim majority area of Western Punjab and the Muslim majority area of Bengal without Calcutta, provided that the ML.A.'s representing each of these areas sitting separately agree to the partition of their respective provinces and sitting jointly agree to their separation from the rest of the country. From Assam the League will have only the district of Sylhet whose population is overwhelmingly Muslim, after their wishes are consulted. The N.W.F. province, too, will become part of Pakistan only if a referendum of its electors so decides. Though Mr. Jinnah has left it to the Council of the League finally to decide whether to accept or reject what he himself has often, in the immediate past, described as "mutilated, moth-eaten and truncated Pakistan", he is evidently in its favour now and, according to him, the reactions of League circles in Delhi to the British plan are also hopeful. We need not seek to search the motives which have prompted him and other important League leaders to accept the new plan of partition. It is sufficient that their acceptance of it ensures its approval by League Council and this approval will, to use Sardar Baldev Singh's words, close a dreary chapter of internal differences on the main constitutional issue.

The Congress acceptance of the plan, in the circumstances, was inevitable. The Congress has fought for the freedom of an united India. It cannot voluntarily accept partition. But as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru said yesterday, the united India for which it has laboured was not one of compulsion and of coercion but a free and willing association of a free people. It has no desire to coerce any compact and homogeneous unit to remain part of the country against its will and will fight unto the last for the right of a similar unit to remain part of it if it so wishes. That principle the Congress enunciated in the famous resolution of the A.I.C.C. on the eve of the "Quit India" movement and if it now accepts the British Government plan of partition it does so because the plan embodies this principle. "It is with no joy in my heart," said Pundit Jawaharlal in his moving broadcast appeal to the people last evening, "that I commend these proposals to you though I have no doubt in my mind this is the right course." In commending these proposals he has also appealed for a peaceful atmosphere for their consideration. His appeal has been powerfully supported both by Mr. Jinnah and Sardar Baldev Singh who urge that the transfer of power to Indian hands should be made in a peaceful and orderly manner. We trust the appeal of the three leaders as well as of the Viceroy will be responded to in a full measure by all communities, especially as the British Government has decided pending decision of the people of India to remain in, or go out of the British Empire to advance the date of complete freedom by several months and for that purpose to introduce legislation in the current session of Parliament for the transfer of power this year on a Dominion Status basis to one or two successor authorities according to the decisions taken as a result of its announcement made last night. There is no joy in the heart of millions of Indians at the prospect of the dismemberment of the country but there must be universal satisfaction that the nightmare which had overtaken will pass with the agreement between leaders of all parties. India may be divided but her great destiny of creating unity out of diversity will continue to work itself out. Hindus and Muslims will still continue to live together in both parts of divided India as they have lived together for eleven centuries and, as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru says, it may be that in this way we will reach an united India, a free and willing association of free people, sooner than otherwise and that India will have a stronger and more secure foundation.

Frankly Speaking

Discriminating Sympathy?

The United Nations Palestine Fact finding Commission will shortly begin its work. A grave moral duty devolves on the members of the Commission to find facts, past as well as present, about Palestine and not excuses to help European aliens. If they realise this duty they will have, first, to remove the impression of being rather helpful to the Jewish "cause". It is reported by the Associated Press of America that tentative plans have been drafted to grant the Jewish Agency "limited liaison rights" with the Commission and that the absence of a similar request from the Arab Higher Committee has rather "complicated" the problem. This conveys the suggestion of annoyance that the recalcitrance of the Arab Higher Committee is creating difficulties in the way of assisting the Jewish Agency as if the latter was the primary concern of the Commission. Such discriminating sympathy must be condemned by all who are not Zionist partisans and it will render the work of the Commission nugatory.

French "Bitterness"

It is interesting to observe the fury of the French over the flight of the Riff hero, Emir Abd-el-Krim and the hospitality given to him by the Egyptian King and Government. It is rather sad, too, because the French are inheritors of some noble and inspiring traditions of democracy and liberty. According to an Associated Press of America report from Paris, this action has accentuated a bitterness already felt in French quarters at Egypt's attempt the previous day "to run 300 tons of wheat and rice into Tunis aboard an Egyptian warship for the 'Starving Tunisians". It does not occur to the French that Egyptians can and must feel for the miseries of their Arab brethren in north Africa and that the inhuman refusal of France to let them help the Tunisians with food may have been resented by the Egyptian Government as an unfriendly act.

Arabs Will Be Free

Nor is there much consistency in the French denunciation of the despatch of wheat and rice as a "political manoeuvre" deserving of nothing less than depriving the Tunisians of much-needed food grains. We seem to remember that not very long ago the Soviet Union despatched on the eve of an important national election, several hundred thousand tons of wheat to relieve critical food shortage in France. But we do not recall that any French opponent of the French Communist Party, Blum, Ramadier, Bidault or any one else, denounced the Soviet aid as a political manoeuvre and refused it. What hurts the French, however, is Egyptian interest in North Africa. The increasing awakening of the Arabs of the Middle East—and it is false to suggest that it is confined to Egypt—to a sense of brotherhood with the Arab victims of French and Spanish Imperialism in North Africa has perturbed France. But that awakening cannot be stopped and will not stop whatever slanderous ambitions "French authorities" may seek to impute to Egypt or any other country. Nor do such slanders justify, whatever else they may do, the imperialistic domination of France and Spain over Arab North Africa. That domination has got to go and it will go.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN UNFOLDED

(Continued From Page 1)

Commission will be set up by the Governor-General, the membership and terms of reference of which will be settled in consultation with those concerned. It will be instructed to demarcate the boundaries of the two parts of the Punjab on he basis of ascertaining the contiguous majority areas of Muslims and non-Muslims. It will also be instructed to take into account other factors. Similar instructions will be given to the Bengal Boundary Commission. Until the report of a Boundary Commission has been put into effect, the provisional boundaries indicated in the Appendix will be used.

SIND

10. The Legislative Assembly of Sind (excluding the European members) will at a special meeting also take its own decision on the alternatives in para. 4 above.

N.W.F.P.

11. The position of the N.W.F.P. is exceptional. Two of the three representatives of this province are already participating in the existing Constituent Assembly. But it is clear, in view of its geographical situation, and other considerations that if the whole or any part of the Punjab decides not to join the existing Constituent Assembly, it will be necessary to give the N.W.F.P. an opportunity to reconsider its position. Accordingly, in such an event, a referendum will be made to the electors of the present Legislative Assembly in the N.W.F.P. to choose which of the alternatives mentioned in para. 4 above they wish to adopt. The referendum will be held under the aegis of the Governor-General and in consultation with the Provincial Government.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

12. British Baluchistan has elected a member but he had not taken his seat in the existing Constituent Assembly. In view of its geographical situation, this Province will also be given an opportunity to reconsider its position and to choose which of the alternatives in para. 4 above to adopt. H.E. the Governor-General is examining how this can most appropriately be done.

ASSAM

13. Though Assam is predominantly a non-Muslim Province, the district of Sylhet which is contiguous to Bengal is predominantly Muslim. There has been a demand that, in the event of the partition of Bengal, Sylhet should be amalgamated with the Muslim part of Bengal. Accordingly, if it is decided that Bengal should be partitioned, a referendum will be held in Sylhet district under the aegis of the Governor-General and in consultation with the Assam Provincial Government to decide whether the district of Sylhet should continue to form part of the Assam Province or should be amalgamated with the new Province of Eastern Bengal. If that Province agrees. If the referendum results in favour of amalgamation with Eastern Bengal, a Boundary Commission with terms of reference similar to those for the Punjab and Bengal will be set up to demarcate the Muslim majority areas of Sylhet district and contiguous Muslim majority areas of adjoining districts, which will then be transferred to Eastern Bengal. The rest of the Assam Province will in any case continue to participate in the proceedings of the existing Constituent Assembly.

REPRESENTATION IN CONSEMBLIES

14. If it is decided that Bengal and the Punjab should be partitioned it will be necessary to hold fresh elections to choose their representatives on the scale of one for every million of population according to the principle contained in the Cabinet Mission's Plan of May 16, 1946. Similar elections will also have to be held for Sylhet in the event of its being decided that this district should form part of East Bengal. The number of representatives to which each area would be entitled is as follows:—

Province	General	Muslims	Sikhs	Total
Sylhet District	1	2	Nil	3
West Bengal	15	4	Nil	19
East Bengal	12	29	Nil	41
West Punjab	3	12	2	17
East Punjab	6	4	2	12

15. In accordance with the mandates given to them, the representatives of the various areas will either join the existing Constituent Assembly or form the new Constituent Assembly.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

16. Negotiations will have to be initiated as soon as possible on administrative consequences of any partition that may have been decided upon:—

(a) Between the representatives of respective successor authorities about all subjects now dealt with by the Central Government including Defence, Finance and Communications.

(b) Between different successor authorities and H.M.G. for treaties in regard to matters arising out of the transfer of power.

(c) In the case of Provinces that may be partitioned as to administration of all provincial subjects such as the division of assets and liabilities, the police and other services, the High Courts, provincial institutions, etc.

FRONTIER TRIBES

17 Agreements with tribes of the N.W. Frontier of India have to be negotiated by the appropriate successor authority.

THE STATES

18. H.M.G. wish to make it clear that the decisions announced above relate only to British India and that their policy towards Indian States contained in the Cabinet Mission memorandum of May 12th, 1946, remains unchanged.

NECESSITY FOR SPEED

19. In order that the successor authorities may have time to prepare themselves to take over power, it is important that all the above processes should be completed as quickly as possible. To avoid delay, the different Provinces or parts of Provinces will proceed independently as far as practicable within the conditions of this Plan, the existing Constituent Assembly and the new Constituent Assembly (if formed) will proceed to frame Constitutions for their respective territories: they will of course be free to frame their own rules.

IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF POWER

20. The major political parties have repeatedly emphasised their desire that there should be the earliest possible transfer of power in India. With this desire His Majesty's Government are in full sympathy and they are willing to anticipate the date of June 1948 for the handing over of power by the setting up of an independent Indian Government or Governments at an even earlier date. Accordingly, as the most expeditious, and indeed the only practicable way of meeting this desire, His Majesty's Government propose to introducte legislation during the current session for the transfer of power this year on a Dominion Status basis to one or two successor authorities according to the decisions taken as a result of this announcement. This will be without prejudice to the right of the Indian Constituent Assemblies to decide in due course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they have authority will remain within the British Commonwealth.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL

21. H. E the Governor-General will from time to time make such further announcements as may be necessary in regard to procedure or any other matters for carrying out the above arrangements.

APPENDIX

Muslim majority districts of Punjab and Bengal according to 1941 census.

1. THE PUNJAB

LAHORE DIVISION: Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Sialkot.

RAWALPINDI DVISION: Attock, Gujrat, Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi Shahpur.

MULTAN DIVISION: Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery Multan, Muzaffargarh.

2 BENGAL

CHITTAGONG DIVISION: Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera.

DACCA DIVISION: Bakarganj, Dacca, Faridpur, Mymensingh.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION: Jessore, Murshidabad, Nadia.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION: Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, Pabna, Rajshahi, Rangpur.

THROUGH PARTITION TO UNITY

(Continued From Page 1)

you to look upon the soldier as your friend. He will not fail you."

The following is the text of the Defence Member's speeh:

"You have just heard that broadcasts of His Excellency the Viceroy Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah.

"You now also know the terms of the plan which His Majesty's Government have formulated to end the long drawn political deadlock that had baffled us these many months and years.

"It is agreat day today. The occasion is historic. We have closed a dreary chapter. A new leaf is now turned. We seem to see gleaming on it the fulfilment of what till yesterday was but a dream. Today we enter the heritage that was ours—the heritage of freedom we have claimed as our birthright.

FULFILMENT MARRED BY SORROW

"It will be idle for me to pretend that the day is bright and joyous as indeed we might well have hoped it would be. It will be untrue if I say we are altogether happy. Seldom perhaps has a fulfilment like this been tarnished with so much of fear and sorrow. I say, seldom because, even though we struggled and even though the struggle was long and heavy, our common quest for freedom need never have divided and torn us asunder This has actually taken place. The shadow of our differences has thrown its gloom over us. We have let ourselves be rent apart. We witness today—even on the day of our freedom scenes of mutual conflict and all the horrors that conflict brings—in so many parts of India. Neighbours has risen against neighbour. Thousands of innocent lives have been lost. Men, women and children roam from one place to another, homeless, without shelter. Untold losses, financial cultural and spritual have been inflicted in wide areas. We look as if we are a house divided against itself. The day indeed finds us an unhappy people.

It is not necessary for me today to probe into the reasons for this affliction. We each have our faults. Let us own it. We each laid a price on what is priceless—the willing surrender of our best for the common good of us all. That is why we feey foul of one another.

SIKHS NOT PLEASED

But that was yesterday. Till yesterday, we were preoccupied with our little selves. The plan that has now been announced steers a course obviously above the conflicting claims. It is not a compromise. I prefer to call it a settlement. It does not please everybody, not the Sikh community anyway, but it is certainly something worthwhile. Let us take it at that.

"Taken in that spirit, this plan should halt the dismal gloom that stalks our dear motherland in so many of its stricken spots today In that spirit, we should find in it the many tasks that await us in every sphere of our national life—tasks that need doing not only to repair the damage we have inflicted on ourselves but to raise us in our full stature before the nations of the world.

"We are poor. Let us not forget that we have no apology to let poverty continue afflicting our people now that we shall be masters of our affairs. We have tasks, big and small of reconstruction on our hands. Let us remember that it is only when the mind of our leaders is not deflected by internal quarrels that they can effectively handle these tasks for our common goods. Our people have many needs that have lingered unmet for years. Let us settle down to meet these needs and relieve the distress that haunts us. In a word, whatever our own preferences let us grow above our petty outlooks and work together to put our country on the way to greatness that certainly belongs to it.

"We do have to live as brothers or as neighbours. We all do want to live in peace and strive for a medium of ease and comfort in our homes whether in villages or in towns. We have had enough of quarrels and troubles. Let us now turn from an ugly past and help one another build a great and glorious future

BRIGHT FUTURE

"This is my counsel to men and women of good-will. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others, for thousands of years, our ancestors lived together in this land with tolerance and neighbourly relations. Let us restore the old glory of our traditions, in order, as I have said, that we may equip ourselves to face the bright future that has now opened. I believe with all my heart that the divisions that tend to keep us apart now will not last long. I believe also that even though we should choose to remain apart at present, we have so much in common—economically, geographically and even spiritually—that the very blue print of our plans as soon as we view it with care, will bind us together. We have to forget the unhappy past to see this with precision. Let us concentrate on our common interests.

"I say this with all earnestness. I will add that while making this appeal, I am not unaware of the existence in one midst of those discordant elements who are inhuman enough to imagine that their prosperity lies in the misfortune of their fellow-men and women. Such people should be shunned. They will in fact soon meet their fate. As you must have heard, we have taken the strongest measures to enforce law and order and to apprehend the mischief-makers wherever we can lay our hands on them. During the last few weeks, large contingents of armed troops have been deployed in various parts of the troubled areas. They will give succour to those in need and act also as stern keepers of peace in troubled areas. I want you to look upon the soldier as your friend. He will not fail you.

APPEAL TO FORCES

"And to you, sailors, soldiers and airmen also, I must say a few words. You are obviously not uninfluenced by the great events that are taking place in India today. These include many political and administrative changes which will concern you. As men seasoned in life by discipline and fortitude, you will undoubtedly not allow yourselves to be needlessly perturbed. Let me say with all authority I can command that your interests will in no circumstances be allowed to suffer. You have earned a name for yourselves throughout the world by your valour and high tradition. India will not and cannot forget the debt it owes you. Some of you today are having to perform unpleasant duties on internal security work. No one is more conscious of it than I.

"Our motherland is passing through a period of transition and strain.

Your patriotism and high sense of loyalty will help you to steer clear through these difficult times. Do not forget that India's honour is your honour. Serve India now in her hour of trial with good conscience confident that we stand by you today as we have done in the past. The Commander-in-Chief will, in the next few days, broadcast a special message to you. He will deal with some of the specific problems that may now be engaging your mind. Meanwhile I have no doubt, whatever political considerations may shape the future of India, your interests will be protected by all sides.

Bulgarian Peace Treaty

Threat To Country's Future, Says President

SOFIA, June 3 (UPA). President Vassil Kolarov told the Reserve Officers' School last night that the Bulgarian Peace Treaty was a threat to the country's future.

Kolarov said: "Over us weighs the peace treaty which even though ending our isolation from freedom loving democratic nations may be used by unfriendly forces to trample on Bulgarian sovereignty"

He concluded: "We must well guard our frontiers and not permit a fait accompli which is difficult to repair however unjust it may be."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The (anonymous) delegate (to the United Nations Palestine Commission) added that tentative plans had been drafted to grant the Jewish Agency "limited liaison rights" with the Commission. The absence of a similar request from the Arab Higher Committee had "complicated" the problem.
—A.P.A. report from New York.

* * *

At his prayer meeting, Mahatma Gandhi called attention to the fact that "the time is fast coming when India will have to elect its first president of the republic that is coming to be."

There need be no difficulty about that. In fact, our choice is already made. It is the most obvious and the only one. We mean, of course, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who is or can be better qualified? And, moreover, India will be saved imminent disaster of being cut away from Travancore.

* * *

According to a Karachi report, an Extraordinary Gazette announces that all the provisions of the Sind University Act have been enforced forthwith without any of the amendments suggested by the Hindu Opposition.

Of course, of course, we knew ALL about it as soon as Vice-Chancellor Halim and Pirzada Abdus Sattar returned to Karachi from New Delhi.

* * *

Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador in the U. S., is proud of the British Empire. This Commonwealth (interchangeable terms according to convenience and to suit the conflicting necessities) "this Commonwealth", he said, "is the first example of the U.N.O. (!) each part of it willing to forego some of its sovereignty for the common good."

As General Smuts' White Union graciously foregoes some of its sovereignty for the good of the native inhabitants and Indians of South Africa.

* * *

There is, Lord Inverchapel added, "widespread misunderstanding" as to the Empire's (interchangeable terms, see above) nature.

For instance, about its colour.

* * *

The Pope declares in a broadcast that the "war wounds have not yet been healed and, in fact, they have probably got deeper, and that "the order of right and peace must be substituted for discord and violence."

Could His Holiness have been thinking of the Spanish Civil War and the Franco regime?

* * *

"Millions of human beings" His Holiness also observed, "continue to be under oppression and despotic rule."

We entirely agree.

Round-Up Of Communists In China

MARTIAL LAW ENFORCED IN TIENTSIN

NANKING, June 3. (Reuter): Police throughout China were today reported to be carrying out a nation-wide round up of Communist suspects.

In Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow province, the police made a house-to-house search and arrested 180 people on charges of "violating police laws and concealing unlicensed firearms and ammunitions."

Most of Shanghai students remained on strike today and the police guarded all important points with machine guns and fixed bayonets.

The students said they would not return until the authorities promised unconditional release of all students under arrest.

News censorship was tightened up in Tientsin, North China, after the proclamation of Martial Law in the City.

CHINESE REDS OFFENSIVE IN MANCHURIA PETERING OUT

NANKING, June 3, (U.P.A.): Government reports from Changchun claimed the Communist offensive in Manchuria was petering out with their Army spearheads blunted by Nationalist counter attacks along a wide front. At 70 miles of Changchun Government forces recaptured several outposts.

French Police Arrest American

PARIS, June 3. (U.P.A.): The French Police announced today the arrest of Nathan Goldstein of New York whom they suspect of being a member of a band of illegal money traffickers.

Goldstein, described as an American who was born in Czechoslovakia, was taken into custody by Inspector at the Calais railroad station when he entered an empty passenger coach on the siding.

On May 21 the Police had found in the same coach an envelope containing a sum of foreign money, the bulk in gold pieces. Goldstein, according to the police, explained he had returned to look for a passport one of his friends had lost.

The police said a search of Goldstein showed he was carrying on his person United States dollars, Austrian shillings and Swiss francs.

19 Arrested For Nepal Satyagraha

CALCUTTA, June 3. (A.P.I.): Nineteen political workers of the Nepal National Congress including its President were arrested at Janakpur (Nepal) on May 29 and 31 according to telegrams received here.

One telegram adds that the arrest were followed by a demonstration which was dispersed by the police by a lathi charge injuring over 100 persons.

Work In Colombo Harbour Paralysed

35,000 Men On Strike; Police Mobilised To Guard Govt. Buildings; Military Parade Streets

COLOMBO, June 3, (Reuter): Over 15,000 workers of all classes joined the strike today, bringing the total number on strike to over 35,000 which represents over 20 per cent of the male population of Colombo city.

Over 7,000 are on strike at the Colombo harbour and according to an official "communique" issued by the Port Commissioner Chairman, no more workman in any section of the port except the coal wharf reported for duty. Lightermen, stevedores, shore labour and launch water boat crews have all gone out. "With the rapid exodus of labour of this nature normal working of the port was obviously seriously affected and discharge of foodships is not to be resumed until tomorrow", said the Port Commissioner. Government daily paid workers of the harbour, however, are working.

Over 1,000 boat yard workers, water boatmen, cranemen and launch drivers of clearing companies also joined the strike.

GOVT. OFFICES DESERTED

Daily paid labourers of Government railway workshops at Ratmalana and workshops in Colombo totalling about 2,000 struck today. While Government clerks failed to respond to the broadcast appeal of the Governor last night and most of thet Government offices were deserted, the Signallers' Union has voted to join the strike. Large batches of post-masters walked out of the General Post Office this morning, while a few telegraphists of Central Telegraph Office also struck. Telecommunication traffic is not so far seriously affected and efforts are being made to maintain overseas telegraphs at all costs. Some dislocation of internal traffic is feared.

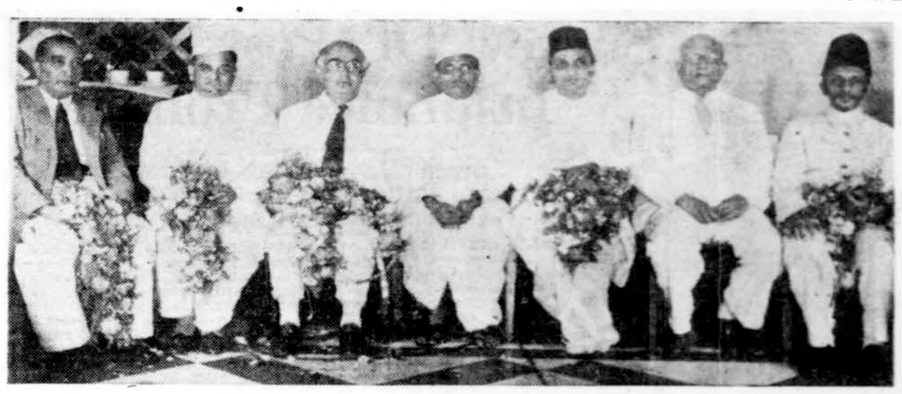
The Unions also called men working in most European hotels and clubs to come out on strike. At least at two of the leading hotels of the city, residents are putting on aprons to work in kitchens and wait on each other at tables to get lunch and dinner.

POLICE MOBILISED TO GUARD BUILDINGS

Meanwhile, the Government is taking all precautionary measures to prevent intimidation or break of peace. Contingents of the Ceylon Light Infantry and Royal Marines from the Cruiser Glasgow took part in a route march along the principal streets of the city. All police were mobilised to guard entrances to most of the public offices. Over 500 citizens of all communitites have volunteered to help the police and these have been drafted as special police officers. Military police are also co-operating with the civil police.

The Union of mercantiles clerks is meeting this evening to decide whether to call out all mercantile employees on a sympathetic strike. Railway workers and clerks are also meeting tonight for a similar purpose.

A group of prominent citizens is carrying on a series of conferences between labour unions and Government officials to avert a complete strike.



Members of the Indian Trade Delegation proceeding shortly to Japan were entertained to a tea party by the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadams' Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening.

INDIA OFFICE TO BE WOUND UP

(Continued from Page 1)

Constitution. The solution to this dilemma, which I put forward, is that His Majesty's Government should transfer power now to one or two Governments of British India each having Dominion Status as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. This I hope will be within the next few months.

INDIA OFFICE

I am glad to announce that His Majesty's Government have accepted this proposal and are already having legislation prepared for introduction in Parliament this session. As a result of these decisions the special function of the India Office will no longer have to be carried out, and some other machinery will be set up to conduct future relations between His Majesty's Government and India.

I wish to emphasise that this legislation will not impose any restriction on the power of India as a whole, or of the two States if there is partition, to decide in the future their relationship to each other and to other member States of the British Commonwealth.

Thus the way is now open to an arrangement by which power can be transferred many months earlier than the most optimistic of us thought possible, and at the same time leave it to the people of British India to decide for themselves on their future, which is the declared policy of His Majesty's Government.

I have made no mention of the Indian States, since the new decisions of His Majesty's Government are concerned with transfer of power in British India.

NO TIME FOR BICKERING

If the transfer of power is to be effected in a peaceful and orderly manner, every single one of us must bend all his efforts to the task. This is no time for bickering, much less for the continuation in any shape or form of the disorders and lawlessness of the past few months. Do not forget what a narrow margin of food we are all working on. We cannot afford any toleration of violence. All of us are agreed on that.

Whichever way the decision of the Indian people may go, I feel sure any British officials or officers who may be asked to remain for a while will do everything in their power to help implement that decision. His Majesty as well as his Government have asked me to convey to all of you in India their sincere good wishes for your future and the assurannce of their continued goodwill.

I have faith in the future of India and am proud to be with you all at this momentous time. May your decisions be wisely guided and may they be carried out in the peaceful and friendly spirit of the Gandhi-Jinnah appeal.

LEAGUE CIRCLES IN DELHI HOPEFUL, SAYS JINNAH

(Continued From Page 1)

to adopt; and the referendum will be held under the aegis of the Governor-General in consultation with the Provincial Government, hence it is clear that the verdict and the mandate of the people of the Frontier Province will be obtained as to whether they want to join Pakistan Constituent Assembly or the Hindustan Constituent Assembly. In these circumstances, I request the Provincial Muslim League of the Frontier Province to withdraw the movement of peaceful civil disobedience which they had perforce to resort to; and I call upon all the leaders of the Muslim League and Mussalmans generally to organize our people to face this referendum with hope and courage and I feel confident that the people of the Frontier will give their verdict by a solid vote to join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

PLEA FOR FAIR & FREE VERDICT

I cannot but express my appreciation of the sufferings and sacrifices made by all the classes of Mussalmans and particularly great part the women of the Frontier played in the fight for our civil liberties. Without apportioning blame, and this is hardly the moment to do so, I deeply sympathise with all those who have suffered and those who died or whose properties were subjected to destruction and I fervently hope that the Frontier will go though this referendum in a peaceful manner and it should be the anxiety of every one to obtain a fair, free and true verdict of the people of the Frontier. Once more I most earnestly appeal to all to maintain peace and order. Pakistan-Zindabad.

THREE STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING SLOGANS

NEW DELHI, June 3 (API). Three members of the All-India Hindu Students Federation were taken into custody this evening in front of Broadcasting House as they were shouting slogans while the Viceroy was arriving to broadcast.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, June 3.

The Governor of Bombay received the Prime Minister and Brigadier A. P. Aveline, Area Commander.

His Excellency dined with the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Stone, at Chief Justice House, Malabar Hill.

COMMUNISTS IN POWER IN HUNGARY

U. S. Senator Calls For U.N.O. Intervention

WASHINGTON, June 3. (U.P.A.): Senator Arthur Vandenberg to-day told the Senate it was the country's duty to call for action by the United Nations if the reports of seizure of power by the Hungarian Communists were confirmed. The United Nations was authorized by its Charter to investigate any situation it considered a threat to peace, he said.

Vandenberg said a rejection of the Hungarian treaty would "simply extend the conspiracy and prolong the time for subjugating the democratic forces." Vandenberg noted that the treaty calls for the withdrawal of Russian troops within 90 days after it becomes effective. He said that if the Senate did not approve the treaty "Soviet control will continue without interruption."

Vandenberg rejected the arguments made by foes of the Italian treaty. Regarding assertions that the internationalization of a Italian Trieste would lay the groundwork for Communists penetration there Vandenberg said 5,000 United States troops could remain in Trieste until the Governor deemed their removal advisable.

American Infiltration In India Alleged

LONDON, June 3 (I.P.A.): A Soviet observer broadcasting in English devoted attention to American infiltration inside India. The speaker referred to Mr. J. J. Singh's statement after his return from India to the United States that the Indian people are apprehensive of dollar infiltration and mentioned the unwelcome reception given by Bombay to the American warship "Toledo." He further referred to American capitalists' belief that Britain by quitting India may leave a vacuum to be filled by communism which the United States must prevent.

Prof. Thomson from Chicago University in his book on the Problems of the Pacific Ocean, stated the broadcaster, proposes that emigration from an overpopulated India should flow into Australia and New Zealand.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN UPPER BURMA

BOMBAY, June 3 (API). An earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about 1,550 miles away, with its epicentral region in Upper Burma was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 12-16 p.m. I. S. T. yesterday.

ARGENTINA BANK CHIEF'S CHARGES

Indian Trade Commissioner Drafting Reply

BUENOS AIRES, June 2, (U.P.A.): Indian High Trade Commissioner J. R. K. Modi and Technical Adviser to the Trade Mission M.D. Apostolidas, late tonight were drafting a reply to Miguel Miranda, President of the Central Bank of Argentina, which will be released tomorrow morning.

In the meantime, it was understood the reply will say Miranda had misstated the following facts:

Firstly, India had shipped 30,000 tons of jute to Argentina since July 1946 which Miranda had not mentioned.

Secondly, the reply would cite that the amount corresponded to the 300,000 tons of maize Miranda said had been shipped to India.

Argentina had still not granted export permits for 6,500 tons of maize corresponding to the jute already received.

Fourthly, Miranda had failed to explain Argentina's purchase from Calcutta's free market made without the consent or knowledge of the Indian Trade Mission thereby committing a breach of the agreement.

Madras Premier Meets Governor

MADRAS, June 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, Prime Minister of Madras, called at Government House shortly before the Viceroy's broadcast at 7 p.m. today.

The Governor, Sir Archibald Nye, handed to him a copy of the Viceroy's announcement regarding the future constitutional structure of India.

BURMA POLICE DISPUTE SETTLED

RANGOON, June 3, (Reuter): The Police Union crisis in Burma was amicably settled today following negotiations between Union leaders and Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League officials. It has been decided that there shall be only police organisation, to which new office-bearers will be elected shortly.

SPECIAL ARMED POLICE FOR BURMA

RANGOON, June 3, (Reuter): Ten thousand men of the "People's Volunteer Corps" have been enrolled as Special Armed Police, it was officially revealed here today. These men, who, as members of U. Aung San's Burma Patriotic Force waged guerilla warfare against the Japanese, will assist the Government's crime suppression campaign.

Police Round Up Alleged Blackmarketeer

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—One more person was rounded up following the arrests of four persons on the charge of black-marketing in rationed cloth, early this morning by the Police.

It was stated that Gopaldas Oderdas lodged a complaint that 29 bales of rationed cloth to be exported to Karachi for distribution to the public according to the rationing scheme of the Province were sold in the black-market. The godown-keeper Ghanshamdas Meghraj, in whose godown the bales were kept was arrested subsequently.

Merwanji Kanthawala, who was arrested this morning, it is alleged purchased 5 bales of cloth and sold them again at a higher price to some persons who are not yet traced.

The accused was ordered to be bailed out by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court.

NEW COUNCIL OF "F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

At the first meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress held on Sunday the following office bearers were unanimously elected:

President Shri J. C. Maitra.

Vice Presidents: Shri S. B. Mahadeshwar, Shri Ramapati Dube & U. U. Bhatt.

General Secretaries: Shri Nanalal D. Mehta & P. M. Patil.

Treasurer Shri V. B. Koregaonkar.

Shri D. Y. Gavde was co-opted as a member of the Council in place of Shri S. N. Raut.

A resolution was also passed requesting the B.P.C.C. to change the boundaries of Taluka Committees in "F" Ward.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During March 1947 there were seventy-nine industrial disputes in Bombay Province. The number of work people involved in these disputes was 113,603 and the number of working days lost was 414,764.

BRITISH MOVE TO QUIT INDIA THIS YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

tiated as soon as possible on administrative consequences of any partition that might have to be decided upon.

Mr. Attlee concluded: "The major political parties have repeatedly emphasised their desire that there should be the earliest possible transfer of power in India.

QUIT LEGISLATION

With this desire His Majesty's Government are in full sympathy and they are willing to anticipate the date of June 1948 for the handing over of power by the setting up of an independent Indian Government or Governments at an even earlier date.

Accordingly, as the most expeditious and indeed the only practicable way of meeting this desire, His Majesty's Government propose to introduce legislation during the current session for transfer of power according to the decisions taken as a result of this announcement. This will be without prejudice to the right of the Indian Constituent Assemblies to decide in due course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they have authority will remain within the British Commonwealth.

CABINET PLAN STILL THE BEST

Introducing a recording of the Viceroy Viscount Mountbatten's broadcast to the Indian people, the Prime Minister, said: "India after many centuries of internal disunion was united under British rule. It has been the Prime object of British policy to maintain the unity which has for so long preserved the peace in that great sub-continent. It has been our hope that this unity might continue when India attained full self-Government which has been for long years the goal of British policy in India.

"The Cabinet Mission's plan, which we still believe offers the best basis for solving India's problem, was designed to this end. But as the Indian leaders have finally failed to agree on the plan for a United India, partition becomes the inevitable alternative and we will, for our part, give to Indians all the help and advice in carrying out this most difficult operation.

TWO-FOLD PURPOSE

The two-fold purpose of the plan which is now put forward is to make possible the maximum degree of harmony and co-operation between the Indian political parties in order that the partition of India, if decided upon, may involve as little loss and suffering as possible, and secondly, to enable the British Government to hand over its responsibilities in an orderly and constitutional manner at the earliest opportunity.

It will, I am sure, be obvious to all Indians and the British alike, that the decision having been made to hand over power, the sooner the new Governments can be set up to take over the great responsibilities they are assuming, the better. In order to accomplish this, the plan provides for the handing over of power. This year to one or two Governments of British India, each having Dominion Status.

APPEAL TO ALL

"I would make an earnest appeal to every one to give calm and dispassionate consideration to these proposals. It is, of course, easy to criticise them but weeks of devoted work by the Viceroy have failed to find any alternative that is practicable.

"They have emerged from hard facts of the situation in India. They are the result of long discussions by the Viceroy with Indian political leaders—who will later be broadcasting on the plan—and in putting them forward the Viceroy has the full support of the British Government. Indians will, I believe, recognise that they are put forward solely in the interests of the Indian people.

They may be assured that whatever course may be chosen by India, Great Britain and the British people will strive to maintain the closest and friendliest relations with the Indian people, with whom there has been so long and fruitful association

OPPOSITION'S ATTITUDE

Mr. Winston Churchill, Opposition Leader, said: "It is, of course, impossible for the House to weigh and measure the full meaning of the most important statement which has just been made to us by the Prime Minister. I am bound to say that it seemed very difficult to understand, but the White Paper will have to be studied with attention and will probably carry the largest measure of truth to those who are best instructed.

"No doubt, we shall have a debate at a suitable moment on this question, but at the moment I am not asking for any particular date to be fixed. I am bound to say, however, that at this moment it appear that the two conditions foreseen at the time of the Cripps Mission, namely: FIRSTLY, agreement between the Indian parties and SECONDLY, a period of Dominion Status in which India or any part of it may freely decide whether to remain within association of the Cripps Mission, which was set up under my administration, would seem to have been fulfilled by this proposal.

Mr. Churchill continued: "If it should prove to be the case that these two conditions have been maintained in fact and in form, I say all parties in this House are equally pledged by the offers and declarations which we have made.

"In these points, we can only be well assured by the course of events in the next few weeks and months. It is true that agreement of the various parties in India has only been achieved on the basis of partition.

UNITY THROUGH PARTITION

"I gather that is the foundation. Nevertheless, should all these parties after a reasonable period of deliberation and responsibility decide to remain in the British Commonwealth of Nations, the theme of unity of India will be preserved and the many nations and States of India will find their unity within the mysterious circle of the British Crown just in the same way as the self-Governing Dominions have done for so many years after all other links with the mother country, save those of sentiment, have been dissolved.

"It may, therefore, be through a form of partition that the unity of India may none-the-less be preserved in respect of matters vital to the whole of the vast populations.

"Finally, we must ask ourselves at this early moment whether, after matters had proceeded thus far—and my opinions about that are well-known—wether any better way can be found of saving India from a blood bath that may seem so near.

"I cannot doubt that at first sight and subject to unknown factors working out in a favourable manner, it would seem a settlement on those terms may offer to India some prospect of escape from one of the most hideous calamities that have ever ravaged the vast expanse of Asia.

Mr. Churchill continued: "Naturally, we cannot form an opinion upon the outlines and the complicated details that have been given, nor can we form a decided opinion without knowing what will be the correspondence of actual facts with what is hoped for from them by the Government, the Viceroy and others responsible for India.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

"If the facts correspond to the outlines with which we have been presented this afternoon, and if legislation, which I gather is necessary, has to be introduced to implement speedily the transference of power on Dominion Status terms to the various parts of India so that they can decide the future for themelves at leisure, it should not be right that such legislation should be deemed contentious or that any long delay should elapse after it is introduced before it is passed into law.

"We shall not, therefore, while preserving our freedom on points of detail, oppose any Bill to confer Dominion Status on the various parts of India, which may be presented to us on the basis of the statement made this afternoon by the Prime Minister.

"The Prime Minister said that great credit was due to the Viceroy. There are matters about which it is extremely difficult to form decided opinions now, but if the hopes that are enshrined in this declaration should be borne out, great credit will indeed be due to the Viceroy and not only to the Viceroy but to the Prime Minister who advised the British Government to appoint him." (Cheers).

Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, said that he was anxious for Indian opinion. Time was running out and the sooner steps were taken to enable the transfer to take place smoothly and effectively, the better.

Mr. Raymond Blackburn (Labour) asked if, in view of the "tremendously important plebiscite" which would be taken as a result of the Attlee announcement, the Government would support the Viceroy and the authorities in India in the steps they might take to ensure that the communities in India were able to exercise their rights without fear of violence or intimidation.

Mr. Attlee: Certainly. He can be quite sure that every effort will be made to get a true reflection of opinion in the votes.

Sir Walter Smiles (Conservative) asked three questions:

(1) About the Anglo-Indian community.

(2) About the district of Silchar in Assam which might wish to be included in Bengal.

(3) About the tribes in the North-East Frontier, which, he said, the Prime Minister had not mentioned.

Mr. Attlee replied: The first point hardly arises. It is a matter which will obviously come up in the Constitution.

In regard to the second point I did say that there would have to be a boundary commission in regard to such places.

In regard to the tribes in the North-East Frontier, they come into the province of Assam and they will fall to be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly, of which Assam forms a part.

Mr. William Gallacher (Communist): I saw in one of the national papers that the India leaders agreed to carve up. I do not think that carve up is a very good solution. I think completely coming out of India on our part would be the real solution. I am most suspicious of this solution because the Leader of the Tory Opposition has supported it.

Mr. Churchill: I am glad I am not the Leader of Russian Opposition.

Mr. Gallacher: That record is very sadly played out. Mr. Churchill has a long record in connection with India and it is a very bad record. My objection to the Prime Minister's statement is very much strengthened by the fact that he supports it.

Major Woodrow Wyatt (Labour): The Prime Minister and his immediate advisers and the Viceroy have earned the thanks of the people of this country and of India for the brilliant conclusions to which they have brought this present phase of our relations with India.

Mr. Reginald Sorensen (Labour) asked under what condition would the plebiscite be taken in the North-West Frontier.

Mr. Attlee: They will be taken under the aegis of the Viceroy. The position of the North-West Frontier is rather difficult and it will have to be done with very great care with the local and Central Governments taking part to see that the plebiscites are fair.

POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Colonel Duncan (Conservative): Is it possible to say something about the Indian Army, a subject which is causing tremendous anxiety? These unfortunate people should know where they stand.

Mr. Attlee: I would rather not make any statement without considering the whole matter very closely. It is under very close consideration. But it would be inadvisable for me to make a statement without reference to India.

Mr. Peter Freeman (Labour) asked what arrangements were being made in the event of the Indian parties coming together and showing a greater sense of unity than they did at the present time.

Mr. Attlee: I think that is looking too far ahead. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mr. Godfrey Nichomson (Conservative): Will he keep Parliament constantly informed?

Mr. Attlee: Certainly: but matters are now in the hands of Indian leaders. But I shall do my best to keep the House fully informed.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO FORCE

LONDON, June 3, (Reuter): The Secretary of State for India Lord Listowell, told journalists tonight that the India plan has "the only alternative to force as a means of settling the differences of the Indian people."

Sitting in his shirt sleeves in the lofty India Office Reception Room, Lord Listowel repeatedly wiped the the sweat from his brow as he gave Indian and Empire newspapermen a personal interpretation of the Government's new plan for India.

With the thermometer at the India Office beyond the 90 Fahrenheit mark, Lord Listowel said: "It is compromise and is, therefore, not entirely satisfactory to either party.

"As India enters the last stage of her journey to self-Government, she carries with her the heartfelt good wishes of the British people and the firm hope that she may be soared from the suffering of communal strife."

Lord Listowel said there was a possibility that Hindustan and Pakistan might agree on the choice of the individual to act as the Governor-General. If they did not, then two Governors-General. If they did not, then two Governors-General might be appointed.

"The advantages of partition will be realised more clearly after partition has taken place" he continued.

"History affords many precedents of separate countries with common frontiers living in perfect harmony". He cited as a perfect example the case of the United States and Canada.

The contribution which the British Commonwealth could make to world peace and security would be strengthened by the membership of Hindustan and Pakistan even though it may be for a limited period.

"And this is more than ever necessary at this time when a new spirit of freedom and progress stirs among the people of the Far East", Lord Listowel added.

Answering questions he said that representatives of the United Nations could be invited to sit on the Indian Boundary Commission if the interested parties desired to invite them.

U.S. TO BACK DUTCH IMPERIALISM?

HAGUE, June 3. (I.P.A.): Dutch newspapers publish fresh reports about American intervention in Dutch and Indonesian affairs and extension of Truman Doctrine to Indonesia. It is reported that the United States have presented a note to the Dutch Government expressing apprehension about nationalist trends in South-East Asia.

Majority of the Dutch ministers approved widescale war in Indonesia with the help of the United States. An American military mission headed by Lieut Col. Dixon inspected the Dutch armed forces and visited Indonesia for studying opportunities for waging war against Indonesians.

Dutch Contingents For Indonesia

HAGUE June 3. (I.P.A.): According to newspaper reports 1,250 Dutch soldiers have been despatched to Indonesia by the Government on May 31. Prince Bernard officers and representatives of the General Staff who were present at the send-off urged the soldiers to fight courageously on Indonesian battlefields.

VICEROY'S CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS

NEW DELHI, June 3 (API.) The conference between His Excellency the Viceroy and the seven Indian leaders was continued at the Viceroy's House at 10 a.m. this morning, states a press communique issued by the Viceroy's House. The meeting lasted one an a quarter hours.

ABD-EL-KRIM'S ESCAPE

Interesting Stories Of Political Intrigues

PARIS June 3 (I.P.A. Foreign Office circles here profess to believe that Abd-el-Krim's escape is British retaliation for the Grand Mufti's escape last year. Two Moroccan nationalists are reported to have visited London during May ostensibly for business, but received unusual courtesies by the British Foreign Office. They were also seen with the well-known British authoress of book on Morocco which is now published in Cairo in Arabic. She visited the country last summer and saw El Fassi and other nationalists and is understood to be visiting Morocco again this month.

Left-Wing circles are saying that this is French Right-Wing propaganda. They believe that Abd-el-Krim's escape was engineered by Government in the hope that he will return to Morocco and split up the nationalist movement by clashing with the Moroccan Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, the Third.

One Fatal Stabbing In Bombay

Policeman Catches Assailant In Another Incident

BOMBAY, June 3 (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Bombay, in a Press Note issued late on Tuesday night says:

"The policeman on duty in the vicinity chased and caught the assailant red-handed in a stabbing incident in Parel on Tuesday afternoon.

"Two persons received bullet wounds when the police fired four rounds in Parel this afternoon to stop stone-throwing between two factionns."

A Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay earlier states —

All the mills and factories in Bombay are working except a few which are closed on account of the lunar eclipse today.

A fatal knife attack occurred in Lower Parel after midnight of Monday.

CURFEW IN PAREL AREA

Curfew has been ordered for 7 days from today in a part of the Parel locality, the hours of Curfew being from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The order applies to the places and area, bounded by and inclusive of South: Govindji Kimi Road:

East: Road running between the Armed Police Headquarters on the East S.D.D Chawls on the West;

North: Lane joining Road Number 1 and running along the north of the Kohinoor Mill Chawls;

West: Scheme No 60 Road 3."

COLLECTIVE FINE ON NAGPADA HOTELS

A collective fine of Rs. 1,920 has been imposed on the inhabitants of the 22 shops and 148 tenements from the 19 houses from 4th Lane, Kamathipura, Manaji Road, Nagpada, in connection with the disturbances in Bombay.

Madura Ban On Assembly And Weapons

MADURA, June 3. (A.P.I.): The Assembly of five or more persons and the carrying of weapons have been prohibited in Madura for a fortnight.

FOUR KILLED IN CLASH NEAR BENARES

BENARES, June 3. (A.P.I.) Four persons were killed and three wounded in a communal clash at Lohta, a reserve Military base about six miles from Benares. The wounded have been brought to King Edward Medical Hospital, Benares.

The police immediately cordoned off the area imposed 48-hour curfew and made about a dozen arrests till midnight.

1 KILLED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA June 3 (A.P.I.): One person died and two others were injured in incidents in Calcutta upto 1-30 p.m. to-day. These figures have not, however, been officially confirmed.

A bomb exploded in Maniktolla area late last night, causing damage to some huts: seven arrests were made in this connection.

FRONTIER LEAGUE C. D: SUSPENSION DIRECTIVE ISSUED

NEW DELHI, June 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. Her Bahadur Khan, Secretary Frontier Muslim League War Council, in a statement tonight said "I have been directed by Mr. Hamin Jan Khan, President, Frontier Muslim League, that in view of the announcement made by the Viceroy and the broadcast by the Quaide Azam the League Movement of Civil Disobedience in the N.W.F.P. should be suspended forthwith. The formal withdrawal of the movement will be decided upon by the Provincial Muslim League when it meets on the 8th instant. I, therefore, call upon all the war councils in the province to cease their activities and also direct that prisoners convicted in connection with the movement and still under trial orders for whose release had been issued by the provincial Government sometime back come out of jails at once."

CHARCOAL DISTRIBUTION IN B. S. D.

The consumers of charcoal in Bombay Suburban District (G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I.) are hereby allowed to purchase double quota during the month of June. This facility is possible owing to improvement in the stock position and may not be repeated. Consumers are, therefore, advised to use the Extra ration sparingly.

THE FAST BOWLER PROBLEM

By BILL EDRICH

Why has cricket suddenly lost its fast bowlers?

In England we are so desperate that one London critic has described me as the fastest in the country; and Jack Martin, because of his speed alone, seems likely to walk straight out of club cricket into the Test side. South Africa, too, are in trouble. They have no successor to Bob Crisp. India came here last year with an all-spin attack, and I haven't heard of any real successors to Leary Constantine and Martindale in West Indies.

Australia have Ray Lindwall, who can almost achieve the pace, if not the accuracy, of Harold Larwood, but he is a lonely figure in that great cricket country. Why has the game lost its whirlwind stump-breakers, and thereby so much of its old colour and excitement?

As one who has played through this phase of the game and had experience of conditions in all the countries mentioned with the exception of West Indies—I believe the answer amounts to a direct reaction on the part of players to the immediate pre-war fashion of over-prepared, lifeless wickets.

BOWLED THEIR HEARTS OUT

I have known a number of players who came into the game as excellent fast bowlers with every chance. I thought of developing into England class. But whah happened? They simply bowled their hearts out on wickets which had no pace in them. They could never get the ball stump high. And the harder they plugged it down the slower it seemed to come off.

After a while they saw there was no future in it. Most of them cut down their run and their pace, conserved their strength, and developed into medium-paced swing bowlers. Moving the ball off the wicket they found they had greater success than when hurling it fast. So, they reasoned, what was the point of shortening their professional life by attempting the impossible?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

It was all a very natural development. Few men last very long as fast bowlers playing the stern six-days-a-week season we have here. In the circumstances you could hardly blame the professional players for easing their pace to live a longer life in big cricket. What would you do?

Do I think the professors would have taken the easy way anyway? No, certainly not. There is something difficult to define about the peculiar satisfaction there is in fast bowling,—and if a man has an aptitude for it, and gets a fair break with conditions, he will keep to it. He can't resist it.

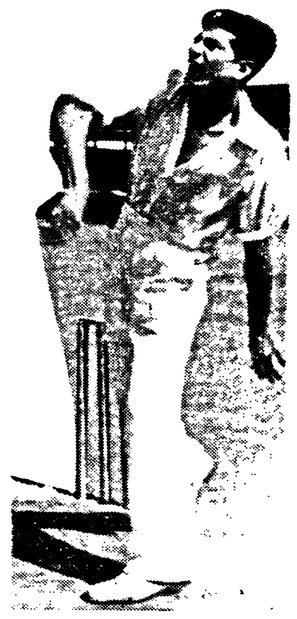
For my own part—I have been fortunate. Fast bowling has been merely the second string to my bow, and I have had no need to modify it as have so many of my colleagues. Batting has been my main plank. But I do not disguise the fact that I like to bowl, and that I still get very primitive delight in seeing the stumps cartwheeling out of the ground when one whips back particularly viciously. I think the spectator shares that self same joy and wants to see more of it. Don't you?

A NEW GENERATION

Happily I think we are about to see a new generation of fast bowlers. M.C.C. recently renewed their appeal to all Counties to prepare wickets which held a fair balance between the batsman and the bowler, and already this season I have felt the difference. The ball is really doing something on the new wickets. There is a new thrill about it. It feels worthwhile expending the energy to fling them down.

Mark my words—the fairer wickets will have the effect needed. The present bowler famine will pass. New men will come along to take the place of the giants of old, and the stumps will fly again. Have you noticed the increasing number of decisive victories that have been achieved in country games which so often used to drag on to dismal draws? The new wickets have brought with them a new spirit, a new keenness, which is good for the game, and I welcome them—although I am a batsman.

In South Africa and India the ex-pace of the perfect wickets there has killed the really fast bowler, and I hope something can be done to help to resurrect him. In Australia, too, the rot seems to have started. The wickets we played on during the past winter were surprisingly unresponsive to pace, and were far slower than the Australian pitches before the war. Why, I do not know. But I would warn Australia that, if they allow their wickets to become lifeless—they favour the batsman nine times out of a ten—they will lose some of the finest features of their cricket. Especially their fast bowlers.



FAZAL MOHOMED

ALF GOVER THE EXCEPTION

Coming back home I would pay special tribute to the great exception to the rule—big hearted Alf Gover, of Surrey, who has toiled away year after year on that heartless Oval wicket. Even to-day, at 39, Alf takes his usual 20 yards run, and puts them down like shafts of lightning. I have long felt that he is one of the great players of his time who has received surprisingly few high honours because he was contemporary with men like Larwood, Voce, and then Kenneth Farnes. W. E. Clarke, of Northants, who is still bowling vicious left hand quick stuff, is of the same high-grade school.

There is no inclination in high quarters of the game to under-estimate the South Africans. Slowly, perhaps, but surely they are finding their feet. One after the other the big names are getting the big scores. With the sun on their backs, and the wickets hardening to approximate more nearly to their own, they will do even better. I think we shall beat them in the Tests, but it will not be the child's play so many seem to imagine.

At Nottingham, you will find, they will have six potential century-makers in their side: in Tuckett a fast-medium bowler as good as our best; and two spinners in Rowan and Mann capable of very great things if conditions are favourable. Whether they show their true form, blend as a team, and have the big-time temperament remains to be seen. But my feeling is that of the England selectors—don't take them lightly.

(COPYRIGHT)

This is a century of speed, but it is not reflected in the field of cricket. Other than Ray Lindwall of Australia, there is no speed vendor of repute today who can vie with the demons of the past. Edrich tells you the why of it in this article.

But he is hopeful for the future. With livelier wickets the speed merchants will be back in good form.

Survey Of Post-War Insurance Problems

India Has Lowest Per Capital Insurance With High Expense Ratio; Plea For Amalgamation Of Uneconomic Units

NEW DELHI, June 3.

"Of all the countries of the world, India has the lowest per capita insurance," states the Post-War Sub-Committee of the Insurance Advisory Committee. It urges concerted measures to make public acquainted with the benefits of insurance, and more "insurance minded". For this purpose the setting up of an organisation jointly by all associations of insurers in India and supported by a levy from them is recommended. Insurers who are not members of any of the associations should also be invited to join the organisation and contribute to its expenses.

In a minute of dissent, one of the members of the Sub-Committee suggests that as insurance is a social service, the State should bear the expenses of publicity work.

Constituted in September 1944, to consider "all the insurance problems relating to post-war India", the Sub-Committee was composed of Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan (Chairman) Mr. M.A. Aziz Ansari, Mr. Asutosh Banerjee, Mr. K. C. Desai, Mr. T. C. Kapur, Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, Mr. K. M. Naik, Mr. N. V. Nayudu, Mr. J. C. Setalvad and Mr. T. M. Sturgess. Mr. A. Rajagopalan was the Secretary.

Together with minutes of dissent, the Report—submitted to the Commerce Department last year—is published to-day.

HIGH EXPENSE RATIO.

One of the reasons for the high expense ratios of many insurance companies in India is that they are too small, and therefore uneconomic. The Report suggests that such companies and small Provided societies should combine with strong units. The managers of small companies are urged to view the question from the point of view of safeguarding the interests of policyholders, and not of their self-interest alone. "While one might raise the bogey of monopoly as an argument against combination," it is stated, "it is also possible to overdo the contrary aspect and create several weaklings warring with each other for the meagre business available, thereby spoiling the field and confidence."

It is also felt that the expense ratio of most insurers operating in India is much higher than in other countries, and higher than it need be even here. Legislation as a remedy to check heavy expenses is proposed, although this is not the opinion of all the members.

RESTRICTIONS ON INVESTMENT.

The Sub-Committee holds that the restrictions on investment contained in the Insurance Act have been "imposed "in a manner that unduly curbs the freedom of the industry as a whole." Therefore it recommends some members dissenting, that either the limit of investment of 55 per cent in Government and Approved Securities, as required under the Act, should be scaled down, or the definition of Approved Securities should be enlarged so as to include Head Office buildings, Trustee securities and First Mortgage debentures of limited companies.

"VIRTUALLY TRUST MONIES"

As regards capital structure and voting rights, the Report lays down that investment of Life insurance funds, which are virtually trust monies, must be made solely in the interests of policy-holders, "and it should be ensured that the control of these huge funds does not pass into the hands of any one individual or group of individuals who can manipulate the funds to their own advantage." It is, therefore, recommended that no shareholder of a Life insurance company should have more than ten votes irrespective of his holding, the face value of each share to be not more than Rs. 100.

In order to avoid unnecessary interference by a shareholder who is not really interested in the company, it is suggested that insurers must have the right to remove such a shareholder subject to certain necessary safeguards.

The Report further stresses that both Life and General insurance companies should be adequately capitalised before they commence underwriting business.

Since a large proportion of a Life insurance company's funds belong to policyholders, the Sub-Committee recommends legislation which would make it impossible for any insurer to utilise more than 10 per cent of the company's surplus for the benefits of shareholders. "This limit may be further reduced in cases where the surplus is very large."

Some members contending that 10 per cent is too high, suggest that the profits of a Life company should be shared between shareholders and policyholders in proportion to the funds contributed by them.

TAX ON "LIFE" COMPANIES.

Life assurance companies now pay tax on interest income less restricted expenses, or the total surplus disclosed less 50 per cent of the amounts distributed to policyholders, whichever is greater. It is recommended that the first method be permitted to stand in view of the high expenses of certain companies. As regards the second, the Government is urged to allow 100 per cent of the amount distributed to policyholders to be deducted from the surplus disclosed.

Another recommendation is that the "ceiling" rate of tax fixed for Life insurance companies should be lowered.

Premia paid by an assessee in excess of Rs. 6,000 are disallowed for purposes of rebate of income-tax. In the changed economic conditions of the country, the Sub-Committee feels that this level should be raised to Rs. 10,000.

General insurance companies are advised to build up a special reserve out of their underwriting profits, in addition to the customary 40 per cent for unexpired risks. This special reserve should be free from tax, being regarded as an item of expenditure, until it reaches 100 per cent of the annual premium income for Fire and Accident insurance and 150 per cent for Marine insurance.

RE-INSURANCE FACILITIES.

Holding that the existing re-insurance facilities for Indian companies are inadequate, the Report suggests the setting up of an Indian Re-insurance Corporation, either state controlled or as a private enterprise actively supported by Indian General insurance companies and fully supported by the Government. But before any steps are taken in the matter, the Government is advised to appoint a committee consisting of representatives of Indian General Insurance Companies to study the problem and make recommendations.

One of the members, however does not agree with the suggestion that the State should enter upon a venture to help the companies and utilise the balance of the War Risk Insurance Fund for that purpose.

The Sub-Committee also suggests that, subject to certain specified conditions, insurers may accept without medical examination policies for small amounts, such as Rs. 1,000.

The compiling of a mortality table by a committee of actuaries is recommended. Also, the Government is urged to undertake a country-wide campaign to impress upon the people the necessity of prompt registration of births and deaths.

Harwood League Football

AIRMEN DEFEAT BOM. GYM.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

R.A.F.	2
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	0

After holding the Airmen's front-line in check for 55 minutes the Bombay Gymkhana defence was beaten twice in the remaining 5 minutes of play. The hopes of winning their first point in this year's Senior Harwood League Football collapsed when four minutes from the end left-in Humphries converted a rebound from Daniels. Almost immediately afterwards Randall beat Nelson with a good high shot that entered the extreme left-hand corner of the net.

But for these two goals there was hardly anything worthy of note in the match. Play was usually sloppy and not even a single move of any importance took shape during the hour's play. Players from both the sides lacked both a sense of direction and accuracy which helped to make play utterly uninteresting. The Airmen's forward line must improve considerably if it expects to eny anywhere near the top. The solid, hard underfoot condition were not entirely to the liking of the Airmen and a somewhat better display may be expected from them when the ground becomes wet and slippery.

For the local sides custodian Nelson was in grand form and though lethargic showed excellent anticipation and almost flawless gathering.

For the winners pivot Daniels put in a lot of hard work which was increased by the lack of form among his colleagues.

THE TEAMS

R.A.F.:—Masterton; Jenkins and Clifford; Tucker, Daniels and Kilgallon; Langly, Davies, Randall, Humphries and Francis.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:— Nelson; Spink and Castle; Collins, Jillert and Hickey; Hertzog, Rutz, Clark, Paul and Richardson.

Wednesday's match at 5-45 p.m. G.I.P. vs. Dockyards.

The following is the table:—

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Trades	4	4	0	0	14	0	8
Dockyards	4	3	1	0	11	1	7
Rangers	4	3	1	0	9	3	7
Tatas	5	2	1	2	9	5	5
R.A.F.	5	2	1	2	6	4	5
Somerset	5	2	0	3	4	18	4
G.I.P.	5	0	0	5	3	14	0
Bom. Gym.	4	0	0	4	1	12	0

OBAIDULLAH KHAN GOLD CUP

BHOPAL, June 3, (API.) A brilliant display by Gonsalves, the Dehra Dun centre-forward who netted 3 of the 4 goals scored, enabled the Indian Military Academy to enter the semi-final round of the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey at the expense of Athletic Club (Raipur) whom they beat by four goals last evening.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Catholic Gymkhana Billiards (Handicap) Tournament.

J. Rodricks (minus 275) beat D. Amore (minus 50) 250 to 149.

(Quarter finals).

Tomorrow at 6-30 p.m.

J. Rodricks (minus 330) vs. Percy Edward (minus 480).

(semi finals).

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

DISHEARTENING EFFECT OF TATA'S BOOT POLICY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Tatas are having a rather hard time of it in the senior division of the Harwood League. They have played five matches so far, out of which they have lost two and drawn one. Who could have believed that they would go down even to the Somerset Light Infantry after the soldiers had a severe trouncing at the hands of Dockyard by 6-0? But that is what happened. Who's to be blamed for this downfall? They themselves of course!

Somebody has put into the heads of their Directors that soccer can only be played with boots and bare-footed football is something like a phantasy. So they have ordained that everybody must play with boots on at all occasions and under all conditions.

EYES ON THE FUTURE

The result of this policy is that the players find themselves at sea on a bone-dry ground. Were they allowed to play barefooted, as they are accustomed to, they would have made the most of the favourable conditions. They could have accounted for almost all the teams in the League without much difficulty. Apparently the Directors are not anxious about their success. They do not care whether they win or lose so long as they play with boots. Perhaps they hope that the policy they have set before them will bear handsome fruit in the long run. The present does not matter to them. They have set their eyes on the future. They seem to be convinced that repeated defeats and disappointments would carry them to the desired goal—the top of the world.

THERE'S THE RUB

I may repeat here for the thousandth time that I am not at all opposed to booted play. On the other hand, I am thoroughly convinced that every one of our players should try to master the shodded type of play. But that does not mean that our players should use boots even when it is disadvantageous to do so. Even the variest tyro in Indian soccer knows that the barefooted player has an immense advantage in speed against his booted opponent on a dry ground. Why then should he be forced to give up this advantage?

I can understand Europeans giving us this advice as they cannot bear to see the barefooted players getting the better of them. They know that by playing with boots always the Indians will not be able to take full advantage of their speed while they would be able to use their superior weight and height to the utmost. There lies the rub

PURE MOONSHINE

Should we fall into this trap blindfolded? It is all very well to talk of European tours and playing with British professionals and other leading exponents of the game on the continent. But how many of our players would ever get a chance to play in Europe? Has any of the Tata players the ghost of a chance of visiting the continent? No Sir, none. Then why bother about prospects which are only a dream? You should direct all your intelligence and energy to reap the best harvest when and where you can.

COMMAND AT HOME FIRST

As I have said before our players have no chance of winning a single match against anybody in Europe unless our players get accustomed not only to boots but are trained under all the conditions prevailing there including the bitter cold of their winter. Professionalism and systematic coaching are also necessary before we can do anything impressive there.

Therefore, the wiser thing for us to do is to make the best of our own conditions and show the foreigners our superiority in our own land as they do in their theirs.

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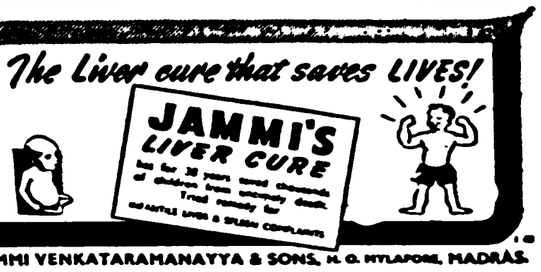
Hartals AND *Loss of Production Of CLOTH*

The operatives of 25 Cotton Mills in Bombay observed Hartal and did not work on 2nd June, 1947. About 24 lakhs of yards of cloth were thus lost.

Issued by

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY.

The Liver cure that saves LIVES!



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Coiffures OF INDIA

Ancient Indian fashions are being reborn today in the West. Many Indian hair-do's of long ago are now being adapted in America. . . particularly Hollywood. In India, women of taste add to the attractiveness of their coiffures by using Swastik's Perfumed Castor Oil.

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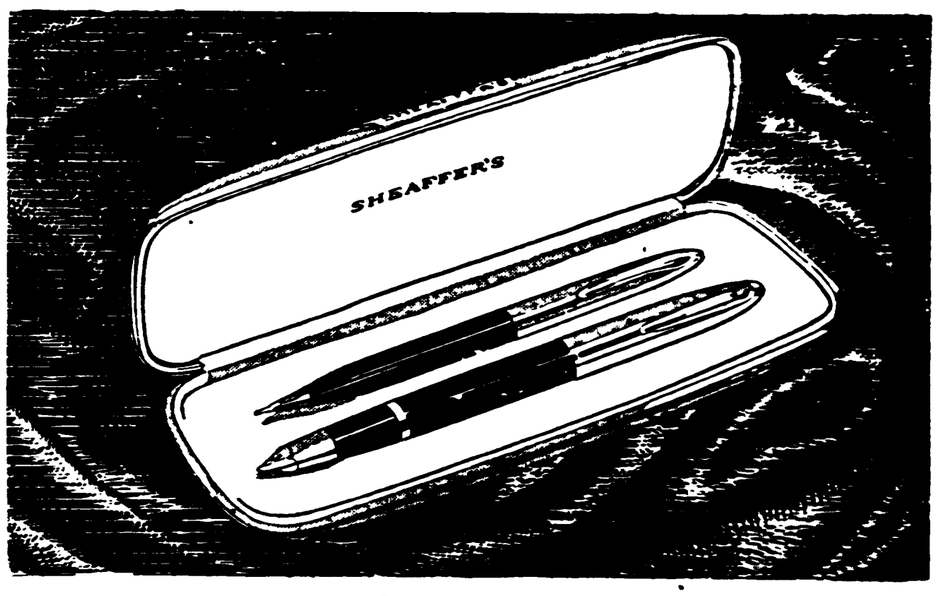
SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., WADALA, BOMBAY.



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SHEAFFER'S

Sharp Rise In Steel Shares On Active Covering And Buying

BULLION MARKET QUIETENS WITH FALLING DEMAND

Cotton Reacts After Firm Opening

Bombay, June 3

Cheerful political news from Delhi influenced the Bombay Stock Exchange with active buying. There was active covering which increased the opening gains and the market displayed strong tone on a broad front. The improvement was of a general character and observers believed return of confidence.

But this firmness did not last long and active realising appeared with all sorts of unfounded rumours and buyers soon disappeared and the price structure gave way and the unsettled conditions prevailed. After this decline the market became normal with routine business.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2015 showing a rise of about Rs. 67 over yesterday's close and reached the level of Rs. 2050 showing a net gain of Rs. 102. But in the following few minutes prices downturned Rs. 70 and Defds eased off at Rs 1980 and steadied at Rs. 1990. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 390 and after advancing at Rs. 396 declined at Rs. 385

Bombay Dyeings opened Rs 13 higher at Rs. 1040 and advanced at Rs. 1055 but eased off at Rs. 1025. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 655 and after advancing at Rs. 663 declined at Rs. 641. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 345 and later quietened at Rs. 340. Central Bank shares after touching the level of Rs. 100 declined at Rs. 97, while Scindia shares opened at Rs. 32/8 and advanced at Rs. 33/4 but came down at Rs. 31/8.

The market being unsettled was easily influenced with rapid price movement. A further report from Delhi indicating acceptance of the plan subject to ratification by Working Committees of the Congress and League brought in active buying and Tata Steel Defds again rose at Rs. 2045 while Ordinary shares shot up at Rs. 398. Bombay Dyeings advanced at Rs. 1042. Kohinoors hardened at Rs. 653 and Simplex shares were placed at Rs. 342 while Swadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 620. The market closed very steady.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay Dyeing 1045 Kohinoor 655 Swadeshi 625 Nagpur 284 Simplex 342 New Great 355 Gokak 300 Indore 542 8 Century 900 Colaba 225 I Bleaching 149 Swan 347 8 Finlay 302 Morarji 59.0 Edward 670 Meyer 220 Apollo 3.3 I U Ord 15/7 I U Dfd 2 12 6 Madhusudan 305 Poddar 335 Khatau 282 3

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 396 Tata Steel Dfd 2030 Second Pref 162

CEMENT

Associated Merger 173 8

INDUSTRIES

Burma 440 Bellapur 269 Shivrajpur 35 8 Scindia 31/12 Construction 141 Tata Chemical 72 12 Tata Oil 72 8 Indian Iron 33 4 Bengal Steel 26 4

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ordinary 113/8 Tata Hydro 170/8 Andhra 1562 8 Tata Power 1617/8

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 84/8 Phoenix 1240 India Manufacturing 3700 Kooria 300 Dawn 1602/8 David 147/8 New City 228 12 Minerva 210 Bradbury 630 Bharucha (Defd) 8 Bharat 49 Mysore 500 Madhavji 17 Model 185 Laxmi 1580 Vishnu 560 Western 3600 Standard 562/8 Sholapur 6120 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 3600 Tata X. D. 75 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 85 New Union 17/4 Madhusudan B 60 Shrinivas 390 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 375 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 70

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 155 (New) 107 8 Surat 243/12 New Pref 140 Karachi 132/8 Broach 12/1 Ajmer 13/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 195 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 122 Imperial 2210 P. P. 545 Central X. R. 96 Coupon 22 India 224 Union 9/14 Baroda 163 Habib 160 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 68 Jaipur 60 Hindustan Com. 45 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ord) 53

INSURANCE

Oriental 5450 Empire 865 New India 80 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 16 Indian Mercantile 58 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 22 Industrial Prudential 45 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS.

G. P. 110 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 550 Steamer 500 Burma New 152/8 Burma Petrol 3/10/3 Mackenzie 185 Port Canning 74 Kemp 485 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377 Indian Radio R. 375 Indian Radio 361/4 Indian Investment Trust 104/8 Wimco X R 262/3 Dharamsey Chemical 36 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 355 Supreme India 228 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 70 A. C. C. New 52/8 Bombay Safe Deposit 825.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 209/6 Tram 50/12 Andhra Valley 1380 Tata Power 1410 Hydro 134/2 Bombay Steamer 215 Nagpur 685 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 302/12 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Srinivas 101 Elphinstone 123/2 Bradbury 550 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 121/8 (2nd Pref.) 122/8 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 116/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/1 B I O. 9 5 Burma Corporation 4 New Victoria 4 12 New Victoria Preference 6 Raja 27 Phalton 110 Gold Mohar 370 New Kaiser-i-Hind 430 Sajjan 310 Osmanshahi 280 Ajamshahi 250 Air Services 12.8 Air India 165 Birla Motor 7 Marshal 7.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 3.

The Bullion market was quiet today with decreased demand. The market opened low on better political news and ruled steady under scattered covering. Trading was restricted and quotations moved within a narrow range.

Ready Silver opened at Rs. 1168/8 and improved at Rs. 168/10 while delivery Gold was quoted at Rs. 112/4. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 72/4. Local Stock of gold is estimated at 75,000 tolas against an average daily offtake of 6,000 tolas Silver stock is in the region of 7'500 bars with daily offtake of 140 bars.

Ready Silver improved at Rs. 169/8 but declined at Rs. 168/6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112/8 while delivery Gold was quoted at Rs. 112/4.

The market was quiet and concluded as under:

Ready Silver	168	2	0
Ready Gold	111	15	0
Sovereigns	72	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 3.

The produce market was fairly steady and during the early part there was some short covering but the improvement met with increased selling.

Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 137/4 and advanced at Rs. 138/4 but later declined at Rs. 137. Ready Bombay delivery was quoted at Rs. 28/6 Navlakhi and Goa delivery stood at Rs. 28 while Cawnpore Bold were quoted at Rs. 27/8. Castorseed Oil first pressing was placed at Rs. 23 and commercial quality was quoted at Rs. 18.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 27/2 and July-August delivery business was reported at Rs. 27/1. September option was placed at Rs. 27/6 while Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 18.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 31. Coromandal at Rs. 30/4 and Bold at Rs. 30. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills was quoted at Rs. 18/12. Upcountry Mills Rs. 18 and July delivery at Rs. 18/6.

Later on there was increased selling and Castorseeds September declined at Rs. 136 while Linseed was quoted at Rs. 26 13

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 3.

The local cotton market opened very steady on better Delhi news and September contract was quoted at Rs. 438 but there was no follow up the buying side. Recent buyers were inclined to secure profits and their selling resulted in a decline of annas twelve from the opening level and September was quoted at Rs. 437/4. It appears that in the absence of increased offtake of actual cotton prices are not likely to show any material improvement beyond moderate recovery.

Thereafter September delivery declined at Rs. 436/8 on moderate liquidation but steadied at Rs. 347 with a moderate turnover

The market was steady and privately July was quoted at Rs. 429/4. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

I. C. C. July	430	0	0
I. C. C. September	437	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1312 cent points below New York September at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 2.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Sept.	437-1/2	435-1/2	437-3/8
Karachi 4F July	46-3-0	45-13-6	46-2-3

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 3.

Tata Ordinary 396 Tata Deferred 2030 Indian Iron 33/4 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 26/4 Bombay Dyeing 1045 Central India 283/12 Gokak 300 Kohinoor 655 Simplex 342 Swadeshi 625 Tata Power 1617/8 Associated Cement 173/8 Belapur 268/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 440 Scindia 31/12 Central Bank 96/4 New India 80 Tata 2nd Pref. 161/14

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, June 3.

MILLS

Apollo 3 14 3 15 3 12 6 3 13
Bharat 49
B. Dyeing 1050 47 8 52 8 35 45 15 20 12/8 45
C. India 283 86 82 84
E. Textiles 670 55 70
Finlay 302 6 4 7 1 4 2 3 298 301 300 8
Gokak 300 1 297 303 298 300 298 99 96 300
David 147/8
I. U. Defd 2 14 2 15 2 12 2 12 6
I. U. Ord. 15 10 15 14 15 4 15/7
Indore 547 8 55 31/4 33/12 32 8 42 8
Kohinoor 653 65 51 55 42 44 38 55
Meyer 222/8 20
Model 185
Morarji 595 600 595
New Great 361 67 55
New Union 17/8 17 4
Podar 333 42 8 31 4 35
Simplex 348 51 45 48 41 46 39 40 37 42
Swadeshi 630 22 28 21 24 23 25 18 20 11 25
Swan 350 43 47 8 45 47 8
Tata Mill 78 77 78

BANKS

Baroda 162 63
Central 97 98 8 98 100 95/8 96
Imperial Old 2200 10 3200 50 25 30 2200 10
Imperial New 540 45 40 45
India 224 26 24
Reserve 122
Union 9/14
U. Commercial 67 69 67 70
National Savings 78

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 155
B. Tram Ord. 114 13 14 8 12 8 13 8
Hydro 171 72 70 8
Power 1620 17 8
New India Ass. 81 80 81 8 79 80

STEAMER

B. Steam 542 8 45 35 37/8
Scindia 33 32 32/10 30/6 31/12

STEEL

B. Steel 26 26 12 25/14 26 25/12 26 4
I Iron 33 14 32/12 33 4
Tata Defd 2005 45 30 45 40 55 25 30 15 37 8 1975 90 85 2005 1970 2030 30
Tata Ord. 390 98 91 95 90 91 88 90 87 89 85 96
Tata 2nd Pref. 162/8 61 8 62

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 550 47 8 50
A. C. C. Old 177 74 75 74 74 8 73 73 8 73 73 8
A. C. C. New 53 54 52 53 52 52 8
Belapur 270 75 67 70 66 68 66 70 69
B. B. Old 460 62/8 55 60 32/8 40
B. B. New 150 32 8 51/4 52/8
B. B. Petrol 3/12 3/10/3
P. Construction 196 98 94 95 90 91
Shivrajpur 35/8
Tata Cnemical 14 15 13/12 14
Tata Oil 75 76 72 73/8 72/12
Wimco 261/4 66/4 62/8
Kohinoor Coupon 70 72 8 70
Central Bank Coupon 24 22 23 8 22

LONDON SILVER PRICE UNCHANGED

LONDON, June 2, (U.P.A.): The price of silver on the London market remained unchanged today at 43 pence per ounce for both ready and two months forward.

The market remained most idle today with industrial demand smaller for the time being.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 2, (U. P. A.): The price of silver in the New York market remained unchanged today at 70-3/4 cents per ounce. The volume of business transacted was estimated between 200,000 and 400,000 ounces.

The market was reported to be quiet.

NEW YORK SEED MARKET

NEW YORK, June 2, (U.P.A.): With the exception of black pepper which was quoted at 31 (asked) and white pepper 43 (bid), the prices of other seeds remained unchanged today.

A firmer undertone in spot created better feeling in black pepper futures today although trading remained at a standstill.

Buyers raised their bids for nearbys, one cent a pound without dislodging any offerings. The official price range was 100 to 20 points higher. Brokers reported the sale of one car of lampong black equal to 33,000 pounds at 30 cents with an additional lot of fifty bags going at 31.

At the close sellers generally were asking 31.

Additionally, it used a "large quantity" of white in demand at 43 with the demand coming from meat packers.

Brokers reported the arrival last week of 180 tons of black pepper from Singapore and estimated overall arrivals in the first five months at 8,660 bags.

Closing prices included: July 29 bid, September 28 bid, October 27 bid, December 26 bid, January 26 to 27, March 26 asked and May 25 nominal.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 2.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c (ex. div.)	94-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 and after	112-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	112-1/2
National Bank of India	31-3/4

Wall Street Market Easy On Collapse In Soft Coal Wage Negotiations

New York, June 2.

Stocks: Developments over the long weekend, the collapse in the soft coal wage negotiations and several plane crashes, brought a setback to the recent recovery trend and prices declined from fractions to one point over a fairly broad front. Activity however, was relatively quiet with the trading fraternity awaiting tax and labour developments. The unsettlement was most apparent in leading aviations, motors, steels, chemicals rubbers, rails, papers, and minings. The averages were industrials 167.88 adjusted to 3 for one split up in Johns Manwille Corpn. Common stock, and rails 43.71. Activity turned extremely slow during the afternoon and prices fluctuated around the earlier low levels with rallying attempts infrequent and feeble. Market observers look for little activity with the tax and labour bills up for the final passage and expected to reach President Truman before the end of this week The ultimate fate of the tax bill is uncertain but it is opined that the renewed threat of a soft coal strike when Government seizure ends on June 30 may advance the cause of the labour bill as it gives Government injunction power to postpone tieup. Late dealings produced no remarkable changes and the market closed easy.

American Telephone and Telegraph	163
Amerex Holding Co.	27-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining Div	Ex 34-3/4
Chase National Bank	34
Sinclair Oil	14-1/2
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	43-1/8
General Electric Co.	34
General Motors	54-1/4
Ingersol Rand	106-1/2 bid
International Nickel	30-5/8
National City Bank of New York	38-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-3/4
Texas Corporation	60-1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	99-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	40
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	64-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	18-7/8

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, June 2, (U.P.A.): Quiet and irregular trading featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange.

July was independently steady due to spot house buying. Deferreds lagged owing to persistent small lot hedge selling and scattered liquidation. Buyers' confidence in forwards was shaken by political developments in India, Hungary and Italy plus the threat of a domestic coal strike, lower mid-May parity and uncertainty whether the administration will veto the tax reduction bill. Purchases for July by a leading spot firm was estimated at upwards of 10,000 bales. Half was bought outright presumably for mill covering against textile orders and the balance on swap against sales for October transferring hedge positions forward.

Traders were additionally confused by thte mixed tenor of private crop news. While some reports indicated an unusually low infestation of weevils and other crop pests in Texas and elsewhere the crop was running behind schedule despite improved weather conditions in scattered areas.

Uncertainty regarding the extent of army purchases of raw cotton for shipment to Japan and Germany was another obstacle.

Prices opened eight to 16 points lower. After the opening, prices drifted down to losses of from 14 to 28, affected by the decline in securities and a sharp reversal in wheat.

The trend was up by mid-afternoon due to the firmness of July to close at a net of eight higher to seven lower. A reduction of 12 points in the mid-May parity figure had a bearish effect on sentiment early. A new buying interest in futures was curbed by an easier spot situation in southern markets.

Despite the firmness of July futurtes, a spot firm said Georgia and Carolina mills were reselling good sized blocks of cotton out of stocks whilte Memphis was coming through with similar reports. Traders still hold the belief that a sustained advance is unlikely in view of the multiplying outside uncertainties and would prefer sales for quick turns and surplus rallies.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 2.

July	34.28+08
October	30.00—06
October highest	30.00—06
October lowest	29.78—28
December	29.14—07
January	28.68—07
March	28.58—04
May	28.22—04
Middling Spot	36.63+12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 2.

July	34.13+11
October	29.92—07
December	29.07—10
March	28.58—06
Middling Spot	35.70—

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 2.

July	2.25-3/4	to	2.25-1/2
September	2.19-3/4	to	2.19-1/2
December	2.17-1/4	to	2.17-1/4
May	2.14-1/4	to	2.14-1/4

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 3.

B. C. Rates 1 I D D 1/8 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates 1 I D D. 1/8 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/8 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling I. T. D. D. 1/8 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/8 1/32 to 9th Months

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/8 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/16 to 4th Months

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 3/32 5th and 6th Months

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/8 7th-9th Months

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d st 1/8 1/8 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d st 1/8 5/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d st 1 8 3/16 7th and 9th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1 8 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1 8 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Bank Buying 120 d/st. 1/8 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES

B. C. Rate I 1 Rs. 332 1 4.

Banks Selling 1. I. D D Rs 332 1/4

Banks Buying I I Rs 330

Banks Buying D. D N. Y. Rs 329.

Montreal Rs 328 3/4 under L/C

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4

Montreal Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C

Paris Banks Selling I. I Pcs 3550

Paris Banks Buying T T Pcs 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fl 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Burma Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 100 1/2.

New York/London Cross Rate dol 4.02 11/16 to 4.02 13/16.

London Discts 3 mos. 17/32%.

London Discts 6 mos. 9/16-5/8%

Reserve Bank Rate 3% Bank of England Rate 2%.

Money:—Call 1 4 p.c. 3 Months 1/2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy

Most Devastating Worm Attack On Egyptian Cotton Crop

CAIRO, June 3, (Reuter): About 1,200,000 acres of Egypt's total cotton cultivated area of 1,500,000 acres has been affected by cotton worm attack, a Ministry of Agriculture official disclosed here.

It was the "most devastating attack in a quarter of a century" he said.

The cotton worm, it was stated, had infested the entire cultivation in lower Egypt and moving southwards in Upper Egypt and tonight reached Assiout.

The attack "taking on very serious proportions" and the Ministry of Agriculture were using every possible means at its disposal to fight the worm, but shortage of labour in Lower Egypt was said to be seriously hampering the campaign.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 2.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 June-July quoted.

LONDON BULLION.

London, June 2.

Silver Spot 43 d. Forward 43 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/2.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET DECLINES

CHICAGO, June 2.

Chicago Grains: Early strength was attributed to technical considerations and further heavy unwanted rains in large sections of the maize belt an in porpotion of the winter wheat belt. Prices later reacted under the leadership of wheat in sympathy with the weakness of the cash markets and selling credited to south eastern interests presumably as headging against new crop movement. Holland today purchased 340,000 bushels of maize and Belgium 160,000 bushels for July shipment. The production and marketing administration last week bought about 500,000 pounds weight of flour at unchanged prices namely of 6.40 dollars Atlantic and 6.20 dollars Gulf per hundred pounds.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 3rd June. Total amount offered was Rs. 6,86,25,000, Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-3 allotted approximately 16 p.c. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-6-5 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Four Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 10th June upto 11 a.m. at Bombay and upto the close of business on Monday, the 9th June at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 13th June.

During the week ended the 30th May, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,52,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SAVAR KUNDLA QUOTATIONS

SAVAR KUNDLA June 2.

Rates were as follows: Kapasia 140 Kapas 7 Cotton 13 Ghee 100 Mandvi 5|7 Magdi 5 4 Mag 18.

U. K. Saves Dollar By New Oil Pact

LONDON, June 2, (Reuter). The signing of an agreement between the Shell Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Exploration Company of Pittsburg under which increased quantities of oil produced by the Kuwait Oil Company will be sold to the sterling areas, is expected to result in very large saving of dollars for Britain.

The Gulf Exploration Company owns half the interest in the Kuwait Oil Company which is a concessionaire of oil deposits in the Sheikdom of Kuwait in the Persian Gulf.

The oil obtained from Kuwait will not be exclusively for Britain but will be used throughout the sterling area in Europe, Africa and the Far East and will materially reduce imports from the United States.

U. S. To Grant 30 Million Dollar Loan To Persia

WASHINGTON, June 2, (Reuter): The State Department announced that a 30,000,000 dollar credit to Persia is expected to be signed shortly.

A State Department spokesman said that the agreement with Persia for this credit was still in the negotiating stage but would be concluded soon.

In the meantime the Persian Government was understood to be planning to use this credit largely for non-military goods, such as clothing shoes and blankets.

The limited amount of combat material to be brought might include a few light tanks and planes, but no bombers.

The spokesman added that the Persian army had received no new equipment for five years.

HOUSE APPROVES INCOME-TAX REDUCTION LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, June 2, (U.P.A.): The House today, by a vote of 220 to 99, approved the final legislation reducing personal income taxes for 48,000,000 United States tax-payers, ranging from 10% per cent to 30 per cent beginning July 1.

The Senate is expected to approve the measure on Tuesday, after which it will be sent to the White House for action by President Truman.

The President is expected to veto the Bill.

TEACHERS WANT PAY COMMISSION SCALES

HYDERABAD (Dn), June 2, (API): The Executive Committee of the All India Federation of Teachers' Associations, which met here under the Chairmanship of Raghunatha Iyenger in the absence of its President, Doctor Amarnath Jha, passed a resolution appealing to various Provincial the scales of pay of teachers in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission and the Central Advisory Board and to remove the distinction in the salary scale existing between different agencies.

The Committee appealed to the Central Government to make available adequate funds to the Provincial Governments for the specific purpose of improving teachers salaries.

The Committee advised the All Bengal Teachers' Association and the South Indian Teachers' Union not to go on strike as intimated by them but to make further effort at settlement.

The Committee accepted the invitation of Rewa State to hold the annual Conference from December 28 to 31 and also decided to celebrate 'Education Week' under the auspices of the Federation throughout India from October 4 to 10.

Ratification Of Italian Treaty

U. S. Senate Begins Momentous Debate

WASHINGTON June 2 (UPA)—The U. S. Senate on noon Tuesday will begin the momentous debate on ratification of the Italian and other peace treaties.

The Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, Arthur H. Vendenberg received unanimous Senate consent to call up the treaties without further delay and he said that he plans to open the debate himself with an explanation.

Senator Vendenberg also will make the principal appeal in support of treaty ratification, basing his arguments on the oft-quoted Administration statement that the treaty is the best that could be written in view of the Russian, American and British differences.

On the eve of the debate it appeared that there were enough Senators still undecided to make it doubtful if the two-thirds majority would support the ratification.

The debate is scheduled to be completed by the end of the week or possibly within two days.

A plea for ratification of the Italian Treaty was made earlier in the day by Democratic Senator Walter George, who said that prompt ratification would be the first step toward normalcy in Europe. George told reporters that he believed the Senate would approve the pact by the required two-thirds vote and with only a limited debate

But other Senators predicted a sharp clash with the opposition centered on claims that the tough reparation and disarmament clauses will increase Yugoslav pressure on the Italian Government and strengthen the hand of Italian Communists.

The treaty may reach the Senate floor late to-day. Chairman Arthur Vendenberg of the Foreign Relations Committee said that the Senate would act this week. Senators Robert Taft and Joseph Ball agreed that the Senate probably would follow the prompting of Truman, Marshall and Vandenberg, who claim that ratification is necessary to underline the good faith of this country in treaty negotiation.

Marshall and former Secretary of State Byrnes have defended the treaty as the best available compromise with Russia. Marshall maintains that Senate failure to ratify the pact will make doubly difficult the task of seeking treaties for Germany and Austria. Ball and the other Senators looked for some controversy on the Italian pact, but foresaw little difficulty on the accompanying peace settlements for Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

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12.30 Arr.	DELHI	Dep. 06.45

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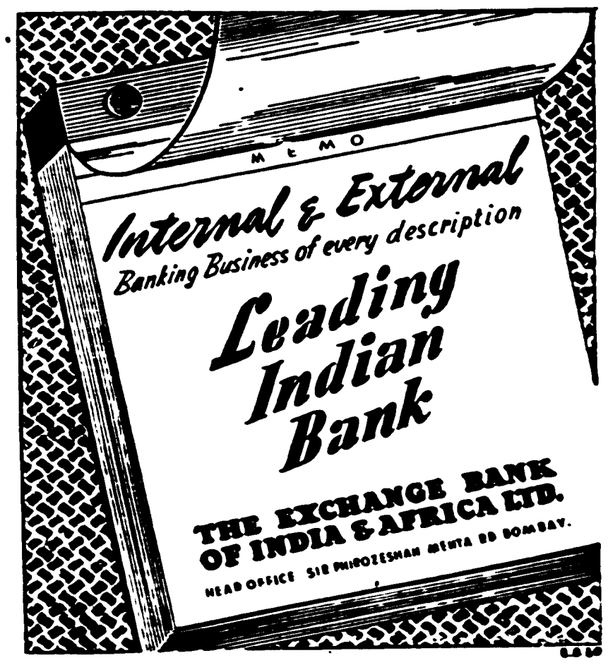
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MUTT AND JEFF—This Oughta Answer The Question, "Will Jeff Ever Be As Tall As Mutt?" By BUD FISHER

YOU SEE, PAL, I'M THE BIG SHOT HERE! YOU'RE NOTHIN' BUT AN INSIGNIFICANT PIECE OF THIS COMIC STRIP! YOU'RE SO SMALL YOU HARDLY MEAN ANYTHING AT ALL!
HE'S PEEVED AT WHAT I SAID— I SUPPOSE NOW HE'S GONNA TELL THE BOSS!
BUD FISHER
?!
THE BOSS CAN'T DO THIS! JEFF'S SUPPOSED TO BE A LITTLE GUY!
BUD FISHER
IT AIN'T FUNNY THAT WAY, BOSS! YOU CAN'T DRAW US BOTH THE SAME HEIGHT!
BUD FISHER

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

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Wanted a beautiful Gujarati Vaish girl for a very handsome, well-connected Gujarati bachelor aged 27, holding executive post in business in U.P. Income over Rs. 400|- p.m. No dowry demanded. Apply stating sub-caste, age, qualifications of the girl to Box No. 6032, "Bombay Chronicle,"

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Wanted One L.E.E. or Holder of Electrical Supervisor's License. Apply immediately Kalpana Engineering Co., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). (6056)

Wanted A Shorthand Typist for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 6074, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Darkroommen and Assistant. See Gomes & Sydneys, Capital Cinema Building, Opposite Boribundar. (6066)

Wanted a trained and experienced young man for Account and other works in Chemical Factory. Apply immediately stating minimum pay expected to Box No. 6081, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Engineer, specialised in repairing calibrating and maintaining instruments used for gas, electricity and water. Salary in the grade of Rs. 130-20-230 according to qualifications and experience, plus dearness allowance in accordance with the scale in force. Apply full particulars to Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur, Kathiawad. (3842)

Wanted Teachers of Either Sex to teach English. Sanskrit Mathematics and Science and a Physical Instructor, preferably trained and experienced. Apply to the Principal, Premier High School Ranade Road Extension, Dadar (B.B.) (6065)

Wanted Immediately — For the Commercial Broadcasts Ltd., Manekji Wadia Building, Opp. University Garden. (1) One hard working an intelligent Clerk-Typist, knowing Gujarati or Marathi. (2) 3 Persons to speak in the microphones preferably with experience of Shares and/or Cotton business and (3) One Electrical Wireman. Please apply personally between 3 & 4 p.m. today or tomorrow with applications giving full details and stating minimum salary expected. (6088)

Wanted Graduate and Undergraduate Teachers preferably trained, experienced and Gujarati knowing Apply personally on 9th June, 1947. Principal R. A. V. High School, Ghatkopar. (5796)

Wanted Technical Assistant for a Glass Factory with a minimum degree of B.Sc. Apply with full particulars stating experience to Box No. 3809, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates in Arts and Science and Undergraduates, D.T. P.T. or Kandivali trained teachers. Good start for qualified and experienced teachers. Apply immediately to the Head Master M.V. English School, Sarsa. (Via Anand). (3738)

A Vacancy Exists for every trained Man and Woman. Study at home in your spare time for recognised qualifications in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Banking, Insurance, Shipping, Salesmanship, Advertising, Journalism, etc., and for Matriculation, Cambridge Certificate, Chambers of Commerce, etc., and Government Service. The valuable Guide to Successful Careers, "Commercial Opportunities", explains how. Send a post card for a FREE copy now. B.I.C.A., Department 3D British Institutes House, Bombay. (3808)

Wanted Youths for Newspaper work with good command over English language. Pay Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance. Those who have passed Matriculation examination need apply in their own handwriting to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle." Interviews between noon and 1 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Specialised and General Commerce Diploma Courses suitable for Graduates. Undergraduates and others. Enrolments proceeding for Preliminary lessons now for New Session commencing 9th June. Either personal or postal training. Call or write for Prospectus, 51 Esplanade Road. 6054

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES
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INVITES TENDERS for the purchase and removal of:—

Stores.	Quantity
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A complete list of stores together with permits for inspection ex site can be obtained from this office.

LOCATION:—M.S.D., Byculla, & D.A.D.G., M.S.D., Bombay.

Superscribed Reference:—Tender No. RCS 54/48/MS-13; Last Date Due on 23-6-47 by 4 P.M. Tender Forms along with the detailed lists of stores can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5|- only, per set (not refundable).

Offers should be sent on tender forms enclosed in double cover, the inner to be sealed and superscribed with the above reference number and should remain open for acceptance upto 23-7 47.

Earnest Money (Refundable to unsuccessful tenderer) of 10% of the total offer should be deposited in the Reserve Imperial Bank or Government Treasury under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Southern Circle. Tenders not accompanied with such Treasury|Bank receipts will be ignored. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

No guarantee is given as to the quality, quantity, or suitability of the above stores. Sale will be subject to the conditions of contract Con. 117, obtainable at this Office.

(3834)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 3 P.M. on the 9th June, 1947 for the supply of groundnut oil at the Railway godown at Shed No 3, Wadi Bunder. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office

3803

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Male candidates of all communities to fill eleven temporary posts of Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases Clinics on a fixed pay of Rs. 325/- per month for an M.B. or M.M.F. and Rs. 150/- per month for a licentiate. The selected candidates will be allowed private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties. The incumbents of the post are liable to transfer. Of these eleven posts, seven are reserved for Muslims, two for Members of the Scheduled Castes and two for non-Muslims. Age must not ordinarily be more than 40 years on 1st June, 1947. QUALIFICATIONS:—A candidate must be an M.B. or an M.M.F. or a licentiate with full knowledge of and experience in Veneriology. Full details and application form may be obtained from the Office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946 provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates own hand writing. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 under the head "XXXVI-Misc", 30th July, 1947.

3829

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES
Office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
AUCTION PROGRAMME FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1947.
No. RGS/AUC-3453.

S. No.	Date of Auction	Time	Place of Auction	Store..	Austioneer.
1	4/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	26 C & M Party, R.A.F. Baroda.	Vehicles & Other Misc. stores.	M S Gandhi & Co.
2	6/6/47	10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Boat shed Mazagaon Dock, Bombay.	Motor Boat "Nancy".	M/S Crawford & Co.
3	7/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	M/S Karfule Ltd., B. Estate, Bombay.	Packing Cases	M S Bennett & Co.
4	9/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	R A.F. Belgaum.	Vehicles.	M S R. S. Craven & Son.
5	10/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	D. G. I.I. & S. Depot Sewri, Bombay.	Misc. Surplus stores.	M S Gandhi & Co.
6	13/14-6-47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M on 13th & 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. on 14th	Port Salvage Depot, Sewri, Bombay.	Vechiles and other stores.	M S Bennett & Co.
7	17/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Gowari Park, Bombay.	Coir Matting.	M/S Crawford & Co.
8	18/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	R.I.N. Armament Depot, Behind Townhall, Bombay.	Misc. stores.	M/S Gandhi & Co.
9	18/6/47	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay.	Motor Launch "Suvarna"	M S Gandhi & Co.
10	19/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	R.I.N Stores, Depot, Mankhurd.	Misc. Surplus Stores	M S Crawford & Co.
11	19/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Central Provision Depot, Dehu.	Misc. Surplus Stores	M/S Jaffer Jussuff
12	20/6/47	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.	M/S Balmer Lawrie & Co. & M/S Kera & Co., Jackaria Bunder Road, Bombay.	Sets pins and other stores.	M/S Bennett & Co.
13	19/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Station Sy. Depot, Deolali.	Barrels.	M S R. S. Craven & Son.
14	20/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Sal Transit Depot, Aurangabad.	Misc. Stores.	M S Ismail Sait & Bros.
15	20/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Ord Depot, Kirkee	Misc Stores.	M/S Jaffer Jussuff
16	20/6/47	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	MT Stores Subdepot Kirkee.	Misc. Stores.	M/S Jaffer Jussuff
17	21/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	D.G.S.R. Godown, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.	Misc. Stores.	M/S Bennett & Co.
18	23/24-6-47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	M.T. Sal Depot, Trimulherry.	Vechicles.	M/S Ismail Sait & Bros.
19	23/34/25-6-47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Comd Sal Depot, Poona.	Misc. Stores.	M/S R. S. Craven & Son.
20	25/6/47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Ord Depot, Secunderabad.	Misc. Stores.	M/S Ismail Sait & Bros.
21	26/27-6-47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	M T. Sal Depot, Dehu	Vehs & MT Parts	M S Jaffer Jussuff
22	26/6-47	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	No. 2 S of GT R.A.F. Begumpet.	Misc. Stores.	M/S Ismail Sait & Bros.
23	28/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	E.S.D, Dehu,	Misc. Stores.	M/S Jaffer Jussuff
24	27/6/47	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Mily Farms, Sscunderabad	Dairy & Misc. Stores.	M S Ismail Sait & Bros.

3832

FOR SALE

A FLOATING BRIDGE lying at Shekhadi harbour in the limits of the port of Kumbharu in the Janjira State. The bridge is made by connecting 7 iron drums together and its dimensions are as stated below:

LENGTH (on the surface)	...	44'-8"
BREADTH	...	7'-2"
HEIGHT	...	5'-1"
LENGTH (at the bottom)	...	35'-7"

Whoever intend to purchase the bridge should send their offers to the undersigned within two months from the date of this notice.

MOHIUDDIN.
Dewan,
Janjira State

Dewan Office,
Janjira-Murud,
29th May. 1947.

3800

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in Bombay or its vicinity (a) between ten and twenty acres of land, suitable for Factory purposes and accessible to Railway facilities, (b) a Shed floor space six to seven thousand square feet with or without Electric connections. Please apply to Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Solicitors, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3826

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

1. One Lecturer. Grade Rs 170-10-250/-.
2. Two Assistant Lecturers Grade Rs. 130-10-200/-.
3. One Lecturer. Grade Rs 170-10-250/-.
4. One Lecturer Grade Rs. 170-10-250/-.
5. One Assistant Lecturer. Grade Rs. 130-10-200/-
6. One Librarian. Grade Rs. 110-10-250/-.
7. One Stenographer. Grade Rs. 90-5-140/-.
8. One Assistant Stores Clerk. Grade Rs. 50-5/2-90/-.

Minimum Qualifications:— For post (1) Degree in Civil Engineering; two years' experience in surveying and field work. For post (2) Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering; 2 years' workshop and/or teaching experience. For post (3) Second Class Degree or Diploma in Electrical Engineering; 5 years' practical or teaching experience. For post (4) A degree in Chemistry or Chemical Technology supplemented by suitable practical experience in Chemistry of Foods and Drugs For post (5) A degree in Chemistry or Chemical Technology with 2 years' practical or teaching experience. For post (6) A degree with Librarian's Diploma. Practical experience will be considered additional qualification. For post (7) Matriculates with good speeds in Typewriting and Shorthand and suitable experience. For post (8) Matriculate with one year's Government or Commercial office experience.

A higher starting salary may be offered to a candidate possessing special qualifications Dearness allowance is paid at present at the rates sanctioned by the Bombay Government and will be paid as sanctioned by the Board from time to time. Canvassing support for candidature will disqualify.

Applications in DUPLICATE stating age, domicile, academic qualifications, practical and teaching experience should be forwarded to the Principal so as to reach him not later than 14th June 1947.

B. SENGUPTA.
I/c Principal & Secretary
28th May, 1947.

3766

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE RESULTS of the Matriculation Examination held in March last will be published at 5-30 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 5th June, 1947.

Fees for the statement showing marks obtained by the candidates appearing at THE BOMBAY AND THE DADAR CENTRES in each Head of Passing will be received and the statements issued on the date of the receipt of the prescribed fee (Rs. 2|-) between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. in the Sir. Cowasji Jehangir. Hall (Convocation Hall), University Gardens on all working days from Thursday, the 5th June to Thursday, the 12th June 1947 both days inclusive. Fees for such statements of marks obtained by the candidate appearing at MOFUSSIL CENTRES will be received and the statements issued at the counter of the Matriculation Department of the University on the dates and at the hours specified above. Statements of marks obtained by candidates in individual papers for which a fee of Rs. 5|- has been prescribed will, however, be issued at the same place at 11-0 a. m. on the working day following the day of the receipt of the fees.

For purposes of the receipt of fees and the distribution of the statements of marks, separate arrangements have been made according to the Seat Nos. of candidates. Persons desiring to apply for the same are requested to follow the instructions laid down below in order to avoid inconvenience and delay not only to themselves but to all concerned.

(a) Ascertain first the place where the payment is to be made and the statement is to be received with regard to the particular Seat No. of the candidate.

(b) Make all entries before-hand in the form of application for the statement very carefully and tender at the proper place the same with the exact amount to be paid in currency notes only.

(c) Avoid making a crowd near the place by forming a queue, and wait patiently till your turn arrives and leave the place immediately after your work is over.

On and from Friday, the 13th June the fees for the statements will be received at the counter of the Matriculation Department of the University only and statements of marks will be issued as usual.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 27th May, 1947.

(3765)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi (North) invites tenders upto 15-00 hours on 25th June, 1947, for Earthwork in a length of 5 Miles on Cultivated land of proposed Railway Diversion Jumna River to Ghatampur in connection with Restoration of Railway line Bhimsen to Khairada (locally named Hamirpur Diversion). About 50 lakhs cft Earthwork required to be executed Work will have to be completed between August to December, 1947. The form of Tender, schedule and conditions of Contract can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi (North) on payment of Rs. 2 per set. This sum will not be refunded.

3820.

DISPOSALS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following:—

1. Hayat Saw Mill, (machinery and buildings only) located at Jhelum.
2. Plant and Machinery for the manufacture of Leakproof Linatex, Flexible and Flexatex Pipes and Sundry Linatex applications, located at Quilon, Travancore.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE TENDER NO.:

For Item No. 1: DGD/SR-43552/CPM-1V.

For Item No. 2: DGD SR-43438/CPM-1V.

LAST DATE DUE: By 4 p.m on 24th June, 1947

OFFER TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE: Till 24th July 1947.

EARNEST MONEY: 10% of value offered deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Govt. Treasury, in favour of Director General of Disposals, New Delhi

TENDER FORMS: Giving details of machinery, buildings and plant together with permits to view the stores can be obtained from the Cashier, Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi/Regional Commissioner Disposals Asst./Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore/Lahore and Madras and/Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Karachi on payment of Rs 5/- each in cash/M.O./P.O.

Cheques will not be accepted either as price of tender forms or earnest money

Sales are subject to conditions laid down in form Con. 117.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
C.P. & M. Dte., New Delhi

3782

M.S.J. COLLEGE
Bharatpur (Rajputana).

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts to be filled in from 15th July, 1947, in the grade of Rs. 250-15-400/-.

1. Professorship of Commerce and Economics. He must be M.A. in Economics and M.Com in Commerce.

2. Professorship of English. The applicant must be a first or second class M.A. in English.

3. Professorship of History and Politics. Must be M.A. in History and M.A. in Politics. Candidates possessing research Degree will be preferred. Candidates must intimate their willingness or otherwise to be appointed as Senior Lecturers in the grade of 200-10-300. Applications stating age, Caste, qualifications, experience of teaching Degree classes, which must be at least 3 years and research with certified copies of testimonials must reach the Principal on or before 10th June next.

(3790)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement issued by the Public Service Commission, Bengal inviting applications from candidates to fill the permanent posts of (1) Superintendent and (2) Physician at the Kanchrapa T. B. Hospital with 15th May, 1947, as the last date for the receipt of applications, it is hereby notified for general information that the closing date has been extended to 15th July, 1947.

Applications already received will be considered together with those which may be filed in the course of the extended period.

P. B RUDRA,
Secretary.
Alipore, the 23rd May, 1947.

3821

PUBLIC NOTICES

DISPOSALS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

16 Fair miles Craft are available for disposal with the Regional Commissioner, Bombay, at the Royal Indian Navy Reserve Fleet, Trombay.

These will be Auctioned on the 9th June '47, at 10 A.M.

Sales will be subject to Conditions of Contract Con. 117

DESCRIPTION

Length	...	112-Ft.
Beam	...	17'-10"
Draft	...	5'-6".

Powered by 2 Hall Scott defenders 12 type, 630 H.P. each

These can be converted into pleasure cruisers.

Permits for inspection may be obtained from the office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (3833)

THE NEW INDIA BUILDING & LAND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 11, Clive Street, Calcutta at 2-30 P.M. on Friday the 27th June, 1947, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the audited accounts for the half year ended 30th November, 1946.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) K. M SALEH,
Managing Director.

11, Clive Street,
Calcutta, 28th May, 1947

(3831)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION NOTICE

SERVICEABLE empty gunny bags, Jaggery Gunny pieces etc. will be auctioned at 11 hours on 11-6-47 at Nasik Road Railway godown and at 11 hours on 15-6-47 at Bhusaval 'A' Railway Grainshop. Stocks may be inspected at site. Conditions governing auction will be available at the office of the Asst. Controller Grainshops G.I.P. Railway, Bhusaval

(3767)

SAFE INVESTMENT.
SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.
3 1/2 PER CENT 1947 COMPREHENSIVE DRAINAGE (STAGE I) LOAN OF RS. 27 LACS.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay have in exercise of the authority vested in them under Rule 8A of the Local Authorities Loans Rules of 1923, accorded their sanction, as per their Resolution, Health and Local Government Department No 3073/33 dated 24th April, 1947 to the raising of the above said loan of Rs. 27 lacs in the open market by the Surat Borough Municipality for financing the execution of the I Stage Works of the Surat Comprehensive Drainage Scheme

Pursuant to the above sanction therefore, sealed tenders marked "Tender for 3 1/2 per cent 1947 Comprehensive Drainage (Stage I) Loan" and accompanied by cheques, currency Notes or Surat Municipal Treasury Deposit Receipts for amounts equal to 5 per cent of the face value of the loan tendered for, are invited from persons desirous of subscribing to the said loan so as to reach the Chief-Officer of the Surat Borough Municipality on or before 4 p.m on 30-6-1947. No tender not received as stated above will be considered The detailed prospectus of the loan and tender forms can be had free of charge from the Accountant of the Municipality during office hours on working days The amount of the loan to be raised is Rs. 27 lacs and bears interest at 3 1/2 per cent payable in two half-yearly instalments on 15th August and 15th February every year Tenders below par value shall not be accepted.

C. J GHIA.
President.
Surat Borough Municipality
Municipal Office.
Surat, 3-6-1947

3838

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from the India United Mills Ltd. No. 1 Mill, Nos 2 and 3 Mills No 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works and will be received upto 14-6-47 at the registered office, E D Sassoon Bldg., Dougall Road Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender Forms can be had from this office

3836

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the results of candidates who appeared at the Bombay and Dadar centres at the last Matriculation Examination will also be announced at the King George English School, Dadar, on THURSDAY, the 5th June, 1947

S. R DONGERKERY.
University Registrar

Bombay, 2nd June, 1947

(3830)

YASHO GOVIND VIDYALAYA
(Kamshet, Dist POONA)

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for Marathi-speaking boys. The first term will commence on August 1, 1947, with Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar, M.A., B.T. as Headmaster and a competent staff. Boys will be admitted to the first three post-primary (English) standards during the first year. Special care will be taken of the health and comforts of the pupils. For particulars, write to

THE HEADMASTER
Yasho-Govind Vidyalaya,
Kamshet District Poona.

(6075)

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
WANTED A TEXTILE EXPERT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Textile Expert to the Government of Assam on the scale of Rs 500-25-800 - sanctioned for one year for the present The candidate should possess first class qualifications, preferably foreign, in Textile Engineering

Preference will be given to one who in addition to the above has considerable technical or administrative experience in Cotton Textile Mills in India or was associated with the starting of any cotton textile mill project There is no age limit. Recruitment will not be confined to persons who are natives of or domiciled in Assam

The following details should be stated in the application in a tabular form —

(1) Name in full (in block letters).
(2) Age on the 1st January, 1947
(3) Community.
(4) Home District.
(5) Qualifications.
(6) Present occupation, if any
(7) Experience

Applications should reach the Superintendent, office of the Assam Public Service Commission, Shillong on or before the 9th July 1947.

An application fee of Rs. 10 should be credited into the Treasury by the candidates themselves under the head "XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments—Examination Fees—Receipts of the Assam Public Service Commission" and the chalan therefor only attached to the application. Such fee will not be refunded under any circumstances whatsoever and no postal stamps or money orders will be accepted in lieu of the Treasury chalan.

3839

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAIL MOSSA PATEL contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from encumbrances. All persons having any claim whatsoever against or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of lease land or ground situate a about 854 feet from Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11716 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No 12, 250 and New Survey Nos. 12786 and 13069 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 of Lower Parel Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "G" Ward No 2175 (2 and 3) Street No. 1171A and 1171B and bounded, on or towards the East partly by property belonging to Balkrishna Vitho and by the property belonging to the Premier Mills on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Improvement Trust bearing Cadastral No. 268 on or towards the North partly by the property belonging to Umersi Devji and others and by the property belonging to the Premier Mills and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Balkrishna Vithoba.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1947

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys

(3827)

NOTICE

My Client's Messrs RATANSINH RAISINH & CO., have contracted to purchase from (1) Ratilal Bhikhabhai and (2) Venilal Bhikhabhai their concern "Sardar Paint and Oil Works." Tardeo as a running concern including goodwill, stock-in-trade machinery and all other paraphernalia. All those who may have any claim of any sort against the aforesaid Vendors should intimate to me within 8 days from the date of publication at my office on the First Floor of Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

(Sd.) G. K. CHANDAN,
Advocate for Messrs. Ratansinh Raisinh & Co.,

3-6-47

3837

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY NO. 62 OF 1947

Re: SULAIMAN ABDUL SUTTAR JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at 18th Road Khar, in the Bombay Suburban District, outside the Fort of Bombay Debtor

Ex-parte VASANTRAO MADHUSUDAN PARALKAR Petitioning Creditor

On the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditor, presented on the 8th day of May 1947 an order was made on the 29th day of May 1947, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent

Dated this 2nd day of June 1947

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL,
Insolvency Registrar

3840

(For Further Notices see Page 8)

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